

STUDY OF THE AVAILABILITY
OF AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE
IN NEVADA



Bulletin No. 91-1

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STATE OF NEVADA

SEPTEMBER 1990

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AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE IN NEVADA

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STATE OF NEVADA
SEPTEMBER 1990

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47—Assemblymen Freeman, Brookman, Evans, Myrna Williams, Lambert, Adler, Swain, Price, Nevin, McGinness, Chowning, Wendell Williams, Wisdom, Fay, Diamond, Spriggs, Arberry, Humke, Triggs, Gibbons, DuBois, Kerns, Bergevin, McGaughey, Sader, Thompson, Garner, Sedway, Kissam, Porter, Gaston, Regan, Callister, Bogaert, Schofield, Spinello, Sheerin, Jeffrey, Dini and Carpenter

FILE NUMBER..178.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the Legislative Commission to study the availability of affordable child care in this state.

WHEREAS, In an increasing number of families in this country both parents must work to support their family; and

WHEREAS, The number of single-parent families in this country has increased dramatically in the last decade; and

WHEREAS, Many parents who are the sole support of their families require affordable child care if they are to continue to work to support their families; and

WHEREAS, The lack of affordable child care creates an economic hardship for many families; and

WHEREAS, The lack of affordable child care exacerbates a growing labor shortage; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That the Legislative Commission is hereby directed to conduct a comprehensive study of the availability of affordable child care in this state; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the study include:

1. An examination of the methods used in other states to ensure the availability of affordable child care;

2. An examination and evaluation of the programs for child care which are funded or operated by local and state governments;

3. An examination and evaluation of the programs for child care which are funded or operated by private employers and employee organizations; and

4. An evaluation of the projected need for child care in this state; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Commission report the results of its study and any recommended legislation to the 66th session of the Legislature.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 66TH SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE:

This report is submitted in compliance with Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 of the 65th session of the Nevada Legislature which directed the Legislative Commission to study the availability of affordable child care in Nevada.

The members of the subcommittee appointed by the Legislative Commission to conduct the study were:

Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman, Chairman
Senator Thomas J. Hickey, Vice Chairman
Senator Randolph J. Townsend
Assemblywoman Vonne S. Chowning
Assemblyman John B. DuBois

Legislative Counsel Bureau staff services for the subcommittee were provided by H. Pepper Sturm of the Research Division (principal staff), Steve Coburn of the Legal Division (legal counsel) and Debby Richards of the Research Division (subcommittee secretary).

In this report, the subcommittee has attempted to concisely present its findings and recommendations. All of the supporting documents and the minutes of the subcommittee are on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and are available for review.

This report is transmitted to the members of the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature for their consideration and appropriate action.

Respectfully submitted,

Legislative Commission
Legislative Counsel Bureau
State of Nevada

Carson City, Nevada
September 1990

* * * * *

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Assemblyman John E. Jeffrey, Chairman
Assemblyman Robert M. Sader, Vice Chairman

Senator Charles W. Joerg	Assemblyman Louis W. Bergevin
Senator William R. O'Donnell	Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Senator Raymond C. Shaffer	Assemblyman James W. McGaughey
Senator Randolph J. Townsend	Assemblyman Danny L. Thompson
Senator John M. Vergiels	

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a summary of the recommendations approved by the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Availability of Affordable Child Care.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING A STATEWIDE CHILD CARE PROGRAM

1. Establish, by statute, a sliding scale subsidy program, utilizing certificates of reimbursement, that would assist in paying the child care expenses of certain working parents. Guidelines for assistance shall be established in priority order, by level of need. Reimbursement will be made to licensed providers, only. State funding in the amount of \$5 million per year is proposed for the first 2 years of the program.

The system shall include a statewide toll-free telephone number for inquiries, as well as grants for community child care reference and referral services. The program shall be administered through Nevada's Office of Community Services in the Governor's Office and operated by local government social service agencies. (BDR 38-278)

2. Expand, by statute, the functions of the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources (DHR). State funding in the amount of \$150,000 for each year of the biennium is proposed to allow the agency to accomplish the following:
 - a. Employ a recruiter/trainer to provide educational and technical assistance to licensed facilities, especially in rural areas of the state;
 - b. Expand existing clerical and reference and referral services for both state offices; and
 - c. Increase educational outreach activities in rural areas, requiring additional funds for instructional media and travel.

In addition, the subcommittee proposes adding the title of "State Coordinator for Child Care" to the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care.
(BDR 38-277)

3. Encourage the establishment of a statewide task force, appointed by the Governor, to formulate a 5-year plan for child care issues. Membership shall consist of:
 - a. Three employers, one each from a small, medium and large business;
 - b. Two child care licensees;
 - c. Two consumers of child care services;
 - d. Two representatives of local social service agencies;
 - e. One representative from the Welfare Division of the DHR; and
 - f. One representative from the Bureau of Services for Child Care.

The task force shall be chaired by the Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care. The members of the group shall serve without compensation. The task force shall also gather information concerning projected need for additional child care slots.

4. Support and emphasize the importance of the family unit; encourage child care by family members, church-based care and neighborhood care; and encourage private sector solutions to child care problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING NEVADA HEAD START PROGRAMS

5. Establish, by statute, a grant program that would provide state matching funds for an expansion of federal Head Start programs operating in Nevada. The expansion will include all children from existing waiting lists to the current half-day program.

Funding shall be administered by the Office of Community Services. The proposed appropriation for Nevada's share of the match is \$2.7 million for the biennium. (BDR 38-276)

6. Require, by statute, that the DHR establish a human services master plan. Such a document will be similar in scope to the state health plan and will help to establish priorities for various human services needs. The master plan will assist communication efforts with federal agencies and Nevada's congressional delegation concerning distribution formulas and significant demographic trends.

The document shall be updated biennially and submitted to the Governor and each regular session of the Nevada Legislature. (BDR 18-248)

7. Adopt a resolution directed to the United States Congress requesting Nevada's fair share of the federal Region IX Head Start allotment. (BDR R-249)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING BEFORE- AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

8. Establish, by statute, a grant program that will provide state matching funds for "scholarships" for children from low-income families wishing to participate in school-based latch-key programs. Each community will be responsible for startup costs of such programs, and matching funds would be derived from federal funds or private donations. The matching formula provides that parents shall pay half of the cost; the state shall pay one-quarter, based upon a matching quarter from community and other sources. The program would be administered by the Division of Youth Services.

To accomplish this recommendation, an appropriation of \$200,000 is proposed for the 1991-1992 fiscal year; and \$400,000 for fiscal year 1992-1993. (BDR 38-250)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYER-SPONSORED CHILD CARE

9. Encourage the development of two demonstration project sites in Carson City and Las Vegas, Nevada, to provide near-site or on-site child care for the children of state employees.
10. Adopt a resolution directed to various Nevada employer associations encouraging the following strategies for dealing with employee child care needs:

- a. Adopting model programs to assist employees by paying a portion of their child care costs;
- b. Establishing cafeteria benefits (an Internal Revenue Service Code section 125 plan) for employees;
- c. Establishing personnel policies (such as family sick leave, flex time, and so on) that will help ease employee child care concerns; and
- d. Implementing model programs to assist employees in locating child care providers. (BDR R-251)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CHILD CARE
TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- 11. Encourage the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System (UNS) to offer courses in parenting skills at little or no cost to the following groups:
 - a. Parents of children enrolled in federal Head Start programs; and
 - b. Teenage parents.

The subcommittee supports increased funding for associated costs.

- 12. Urge the State Board of Education to encourage each school district to establish specific outreach programs for teenage parents to provide near-site or on-site child care for students completing their high school diploma.
- 13. Encourage Nevada's Board for Child Care to increase continuing education requirements for caregivers from the present 3 hours per year to 15 hours per year. Such training shall include basic health and hygiene concerns, first aid, and instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 14. Encourage the Board of Regents of the UNS to continue to use the system's telecommunications network to provide additional training opportunities for child care workers. The development of specific programs for this purpose should also be encouraged.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INCREASING
THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE

15. Support a proposed demonstration project concerning an intergenerational concept for child care centers. Among other things, the centers would:
 - a. Develop a support network for in-home family day care in association with the centers; and
 - b. Employ and train low- and middle-income retired senior citizens as child development aides.
16. Encourage expansion of the federal Foster Grandparent Program to increase the number of participants. The use of available grant funds to assist the program with fingerprinting, police checks, and so on, shall be encouraged.
17. Encourage state child care and health care associations to urge members to establish appropriate programs for the sick child, including facilities specializing in sick children, and babysitting services offering in-home care for the sick child. The availability of 24-hour care for communities with large numbers of shift workers also should be encouraged.

REPORT TO THE 66TH SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION'S SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY
THE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE IN NEVADA

I. INTRODUCTION

The 65th session of the Nevada Legislature adopted Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 of the 1989 legislative session (File No. 178, Statutes of Nevada 1989, pages 2356-2357), which directed the Legislative Commission to study the availability of affordable child care in Nevada. To fulfill this mandate, the Legislative Commission appointed a subcommittee to conduct the study and report its recommendations. The subcommittee consisted of five members:

Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman, Chairman
Senator Thomas J. Hickey, Vice Chairman
Senator Randolph J. Townsend
Assemblywoman Vonne S. Chowning
Assemblyman John B. DuBois

The subcommittee met four times between October 1989 and June 1990. Two of these meetings were held in Reno, one in Las Vegas and one in Carson City, Nevada. Extensive testimony was taken from educators, interested members of the public, local government, operators of child care facilities, parents, school district representatives, social service agencies, state agencies and various business and labor groups.

The first meeting was educational in nature. Members of the subcommittee received information concerning child care needs in northern Nevada; employer-sponsored child care; federal and state child care laws; "latch-key" programs; not-for-profit child care agencies; resource and referral systems; and quality of care issues.

The second hearing focused upon child care needs and services in southern Nevada. Members also received statewide data concerning child care payments made through the Welfare Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources (DHR) and the State Job Training Program.

During the third meeting of the subcommittee, members received information concerning background checks of child care workers; before- and after-school programs; facility financing problems; the federal Foster Grandparent Program; liability insurance for child care providers; rural concerns; and training requirements for child care workers.

At each of the first three meetings, public testimony was invited and received.

The fourth and final meeting of the subcommittee was a work session, devoted to the consideration of suggestions previously received, and the adoption of legislative recommendations.

The subcommittee's activities focused upon two tasks: first, gathering information about existing child care programs, along with present and future problems concerning the availability of affordable care; second, proposing the appropriate policies by which the State of Nevada could address these problems. As required under A.C.R. 47, the scope of the subcommittee's study included researching the methods used in other states to ensure the availability of affordable child care; reviewing child care programs funded or operated by state and local governments; examining employer- and employee-sponsored projects; and projecting the future need for child care in Nevada.

II. BACKGROUND

The subcommittee looked at a number of broad issues with regard to child care. Federal programs were reviewed, along with activities in other states, employer-sponsored child care, licensing and regulatory issues; training considerations for workers in child care facilities; as well as current and future child care requirements for Nevada. Although some developmental programs were examined (such as Head Start), the principal focus of the study concerned custodial care issues.

A. THE CHILD CARE ISSUE

Significant social and economic changes in the past several decades have affected the way the Nation supports families in providing for the care and well-being of their children. Central to these changes have been the dramatic growth in labor force participation of mothers of young children, and the sharp increase of single-parent families.

In the most basic terms, child care is an arrangement in which someone other than the parents care for the child while they are working. This care can take place in a variety of settings. According to a 1987 survey by the United States Bureau of the Census, the most common form of child care for preschool children occurred in someone else's home--either at a family day care home or a relative's home (37 percent). Thirty-one percent of all children covered in

the survey received care in their own homes by a sitter, nanny, relative or friend. Twenty-three percent participated in organized child care, including both child care centers and nursery schools. Eight percent were cared for by the mother herself while she was working. In addition, an estimated 6 million to 7 million children, ranging in age from preschool to school-age, are unsupervised "latch-key" youngsters who care for themselves and their siblings while the parents are working.

Experience and research from both the private and public sectors have demonstrated a link between child care and the economy. Policies that support child care for working parents appear to have a positive impact on the productivity of the current work force and the preparedness of the future work force.

Child care has become a critical part of the infrastructure that has allowed the growth in Nevada's labor pool. During the decade of the 1980's, the state's population growth rate was one of the highest in the Nation; Nevada's labor force has also been among the fastest growing in the country. According to occupational projections, service-related occupations are projected to offer the greatest number of new jobs in the state over the next 3 years.

In addition, the following factors are of interest:

- In 1988, Nevada had the highest rate of women in the work force (66 percent)--the national average was 56.6 percent.
- Nevada has the highest rate of single-parent households of any state in the Nation.
- In 1988, nearly 45 percent of all child abuse/neglect reports in Nevada were due to a "lack of supervision."
- By 1995, three-fourths of all school-age children and two-thirds of all preschool children in the United States will have mothers in the work force.

Nearly every state is involved in examining child care issues and developing strategies to address existing and potential problems.

B. FEDERAL AND STATE ACTIVITIES

The broad issue of child care has received attention at the federal level. In addition, a number of states have taken action concerning their own child care needs.

1. Federal Activities

Most of the funding for current child care programs operating within the states comes from federal programs, usually involving some sort of federal-state matching funds. These revenue sources include:

- a. Aid for Dependent Children Child Care Disregard (Title IV-A).
- b. Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B).
- c. The Federal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program under the 1988 Family Support Act--this system is replacing the older Work Incentive (WIN) program.
- d. Title XX Social Services Block Grants.

Several major child care measures have been introduced at the national level by the current United States Congress. Federal action on these measures may have a significant impact on existing and future child care programs in Nevada.

2. State Activities

In the past few years, state strategies for dealing with child care issues can be categorized as either group-specific or comprehensive in nature.

a. Target Groups

When considering child care issues, state legislatures have traditionally identified specific target groups for consideration. Such program categories include:

- (1) Early childhood education efforts, such as the federal Head Start program.
- (2) Support for working parents, including:
 - Policies that reduce the cost of care, including programs for low-income workers; assistance for other families, through state income tax relief, employer tax incentives, and so on.
 - Policies that promote expansion, accessibility and quality of services, including loan and grant programs to cover facility startup costs; other systems including liability insurance relief and funding of resource and referral systems.

(3) Child care and welfare reform, including child care:

- For parents in literacy programs.
- For parents in postsecondary training and education programs.
- For teenage parents.
- In welfare-to-work programs.
- Relating to sick child programs.

Programs may also be categorized by the type of child served:

- Preschool programs, including those for infants.
- Programs for school-age children, such as after-school "latch-key" programs.

b. Comprehensive Strategies

Between 1984 and 1988, 48 states had passed 347 laws in an attempt to help meet the child care needs of two wage-earner and single-parent families. In general, these laws may be grouped in five categories, including statutes dealing with:

1. Agency coordination of child care services.
2. Financial incentives such as tax credits, grants and loans.
3. Programs linking public school systems with before- and after-school "latch-key" systems.
4. State model employer programs, with a state offering child care assistance to its own employees.
5. Technical assistance programs that provide printed information or direct employer consultations, usually by a state child care coordinator who serves as a direct liaison with the private sector.

A list of various state child care laws enacted in 1989 may be found in Appendix A of this report.

c. CHILD CARE IN NEVADA

In examining child care in Nevada, the subcommittee reviewed a number of issues and programs, including: (1) cost issues;

(2) school-based "latch-key" programs; (3) state-funded child care; (4) Nevada's Head Start programs; and (5) specialized care requirements for certain children.

1. Survey of Child Care Facilities

In December 1989, Nevada had over 693 licensed child care facilities, providing spaces for up to 22,815 children. Other information concerning licensed child care providers may be found in Appendix B of this report.

At the request of the subcommittee, in March of 1990, the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of the DHR and staff of the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau conducted a survey of licensed child care providers. The purpose of the survey was to gather data concerning vacancy rates, waiting lists, and affordability of care.

A total of 167 of Nevada's 693 licensed providers were surveyed. These providers were licensed for a total of 9,171 spaces, 40 percent of the total child care slots statewide (22,815). Facilities licensed for the greatest number of spaces, and all licensees offering infant care and sliding fee scales were selected for the survey. Facilities from most rural/nonurban areas of the state also were included.

Although only 23 percent of the providers in Clark County, Nevada, were surveyed, they accounted for 49 percent of the spaces licensed for that county. In contrast, 23 percent of the licensees in rural/nonurban Nevada have 23 percent of the spaces and in Washoe County, 27 percent hold 34 percent of the slots. It appears that a number of large child care centers operate in Clark County.

The survey generated several general conclusions with regard to licensed child care facilities in Nevada. These conclusions confirm testimony received by the subcommittee concerning the following matters:

- a. A limited number of facilities, especially in Clark County, offer weekend or evening coverage for shift workers--the rural/nonurban areas are the exception.
- b. Child care facilities licensed for large numbers of children seem to be more prevalent in urban areas (especially Clark County), than in the rural/nonurban areas of the state.

- c. There seems to be a shortage of affordable child care for low-income Nevadans.
- d. There appears to be a significant shortage of infant/toddler care, especially in Washoe County.
- e. Vacancies seem to occur most frequently in the larger child care facilities; however, a smaller proportion of all licensees in Washoe County (38 percent) reported vacancies in comparison with Clark County (55 percent).

The full text of the survey results, along with associated charts and graphs, may be found in Appendix C of this report.

2. Cost of Care

Child care is expensive at all economic levels, generally coming after food, housing, and taxes as the fourth largest budget item for families with children. It comprises 10 percent of most working families' budgets. For families with two children under 6 years of age, it can consume 30 percent of the budget. Families spend an average of \$3,000 per child per year for full-time child care--this figure is equivalent to one-third of the income for a family of three at the poverty level.

The subcommittee received information concerning the cost of child care from testimony, along with data provided by the Bureau of Services for Child Care (see Figure No. 1 on page 8). The average cost for child care at a licensed facility is about \$65 per week for one child. This may be compared with Welfare Division data (see Figure No. 2 on page 9) which puts the average cost at \$54 per child for licensed care.

In addition, a detailed summary of child care rates was made by the Welfare Division in June 1990. A copy is included as Appendix D.

FIGURE NO. 1

ESTIMATED WEEKLY COST OF CHILD CARE IN NEVADA,
STATEWIDE AND BY REGION, FOR LICENSED PROVIDERS
(1990)

	<u>Range</u> <u>Ages 0-2</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Ages 3 & Up</u>	<u>Average</u>
Statewide ¹	\$65-\$125	\$50-\$90	\$65
Clark County ²	\$50-\$90	\$42-\$80	\$63
Washoe County ³	\$50-\$95	\$40-\$87	\$65
Rural Counties ⁴	\$40-\$125	\$40-\$125	\$65

¹ Statewide figures based on testimony during October 27, 1989, meeting of the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study the Availability of Affordable Child Care in Nevada, by Patricia Hedgecoth, Chief, Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, updated by personal communication on May 30, 1990. Cost may not include additional registration, food service, transportation or special service charges.

² Source of Clark County data is a survey submitted to the subcommittee by the Clark County Child Care Association, dated November 30, 1989 (excludes low-income center). Average was computed for cost of care for a 2-year-old in 112 facilities.

³ Source of Washoe County data is information from the United Way resource and referral service, personal communication on May 31, 1990.

⁴ Figures for rural and nonurban counties based upon testimony received by the subcommittee at its meeting on March 16, 1990. The data excludes the partially subsidized care provided by the Smokey Valley Child Care Center in Round Mountain, Nevada.

FIGURE NO. 2

COST OF LICENSED CHILD CARE VERSUS UNLICENSED CARE
FOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEVADA
WELFARE DIVISION'S ABLE* PROGRAM
(JANUARY 1990)

	<u>Licensed Care</u>		<u>Unlicensed Care</u>	
	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Range</u>
Statewide	\$54	\$20-\$90	\$45	\$13-\$75
Clark County	\$57	\$20-\$90	\$43	\$13-\$70
Washoe County	\$48	\$28-\$75	\$48	\$18-\$75
Rural/Nonurban Counties	\$50	\$30-\$60	\$48	\$16-\$63

*"Additional Benefits Limited to the Employed" assistance program.

Source: Report to the subcommittee, at its January 18, 1990, meeting, by the Welfare Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources. Data for rural/nonurban combines figures given for Carson City and Fallon, Nevada.

3. State-Funded Child Care

While the cost of care can be a problem for families who are working, it can be prohibitive for families who struggle to escape welfare dependency. Child care can enable certain welfare recipients to register and participate in work training programs. Lack of satisfactory child care arrangements can influence the ability of welfare recipients to find and keep a job.

Under the Family Support Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-485), states are required to guarantee child care to participants in education and job training programs. One year of transitional child care assistance must be made available to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients who lose their benefits due to employment.

The State of Nevada manages a number of federal programs that provide eligible parents reimbursement for the cost of child care. Most of these programs are administered by the Welfare Division, and may be categorized as being part of either welfare assistance programs or employment training programs designed to remove certain recipients off the welfare roles. Figure No. 3 lists the major programs operating in Nevada.

FIGURE NO. 3

<u>STATE CHILD CARE PROGRAMS</u>					
<u>PROGRAM NAME</u>	<u>ELIGIBILITY</u>	<u>SOURCE OF FUNDS</u>	<u>AMOUNT ALLOCATED</u>		<u>CHILDREN SERVED</u>
					(7/1/89 - 12/31/89)
Employment/Training Programs					
Food Stamp Employment/Training Program	Qualify for Food Stamps	50% federal/50% state	\$ 47,680	\$ 48,990	10
JOBS	Qualify for ADC	50% federal/50% state	944,000 ¹	994,405	672
ABLE	Eligible for ADC	100% state	200,590 ²	1,125,647	252
Title XX (Social Security Act)	a. 31% of Nevada Medicaid income; or b. In need because of abuse or neglect	100% federal	\$240,435 ³	N/A	603 ⁴

¹ Amount for support services including child care, transportation and special needs.

² ABLE program becomes Extended Child Care Program on 4/1/90.

³ Includes Clark and Washoe counties; welfare budget includes \$44,037 for rural areas (100% state dollars).

⁴ Figure is for 7/1/88 through 6/30/89.

4. Before- and After-School Programs

So-called "latch-key" children are those elementary school children who, because their parents are working and they have no child care, must come home to empty houses after school, carrying the "latch-key" to let themselves in. A number of states and communities have funded school-based "latch-key" programs for elementary school children who would otherwise be on their own.

In urban areas of Nevada, the model currently employed involves a local government recreation department contracting with area schools to furnish facilities, and with teachers to provide supervision. Some programs offer children tutoring or homework assistance, others have recreational activities. Costs for these programs is nominal, usually around \$20 per week per child. Since a number of low-income families cannot pay this cost, several communities have sought assistance from the private sector to provide "scholarships" for these students. In addition, the 1989 Nevada Legislature appropriated \$10,000 on a matching basis for "scholarships" for children in Clark County's "Safe-Key" program.

Current and projected enrollments in existing Nevada "latch-key" programs may be found in Appendix E.

5. Nevada Head Start Programs

The economic impact of good child care affects the future as well as the present. A number of research studies conclude that children from low-income families can benefit from high-quality, early childhood education programs, such as Head Start, in a variety of ways, including:

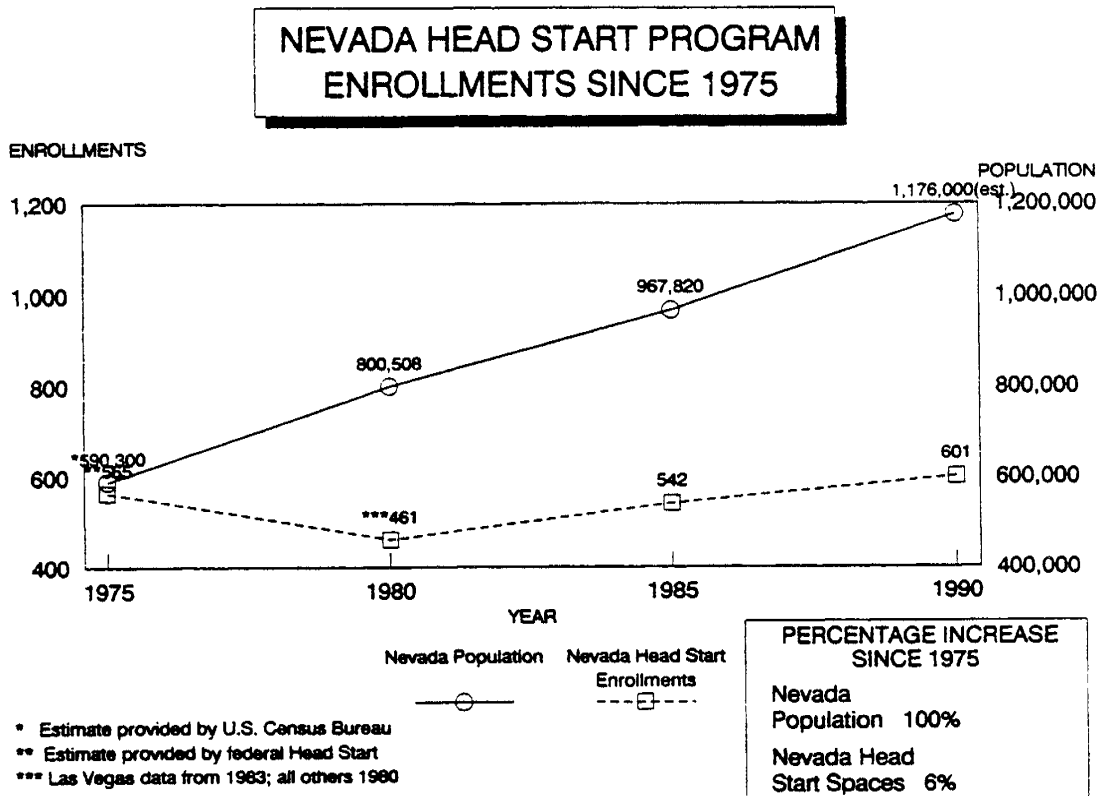
- Decreased dependence on welfare as young adults.
- Improved intellectual and school performance.
- Increased employment at age 19 years.
- Reduced delinquency and arrest rates.
- Reduced grade retention.
- Reduced need for special education programs.
- Reduced teenage pregnancy rate.

A minimum savings of \$3 is calculated for every dollar spent on these types of programs. The savings result from a reduction of state funds spent on special education, crime and welfare, as well as the addition of more productive workers to the local tax roles.

Developed in 1964, Head Start is the only federal program that supplies direct child care services as part of an early childhood education program for preschoolers. Eligibility for the program is tied to the federal poverty level. Nationally, only 16 to 20 percent of all eligible children were served by the program.

Although Nevada's population has increased dramatically since 1970, enrollment in Nevada Head Start programs has not increased significantly. The following chart (Figure No. 4) shows this disparity.

FIGURE NO. 4



Each of the state's Head Start programs has reported that a large number of children have been placed on waiting lists. In addition, an ever bigger number of eligible children have not been placed on the waiting lists. The subcommittee requested information concerning projected enrollment and existing waiting lists for Nevada's programs. The following chart (Figure No. 5) presents this data.

FIGURE NO. 5

**COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF
NEVADA'S HEAD START PROGRAMS
(1990-1991)**

	<u>1990-1991 Projected Enrollment</u>	<u>Full Day Program- Existing Children</u>	<u>1990-1991 Projected Waiting List</u>	<u>Include Existing Waiting List</u>
Las Vegas	431	\$1,500,000	500	\$1,500,000
Reno	144	730,000	253	684,000
Intertribal Council	210	264,600	118	198,450
Elko	48	150,000	40	150,000
Ely	<u>34</u>	<u>63,602</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>31,801</u>
TOTALS	867	\$2,708,202	926	\$2,564,251

Source: April 1990 survey of all Nevada Head Start programs by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources.

6. Special Child Care Requirements

The subcommittee also received information concerning specialized child care. Information was reviewed with regard to care for children with mental or physical handicaps; for those considered medically "fragile" and for children with temporary illnesses.

The subcommittee reviewed care services for certain medically fragile children and noted efforts by the private sector to address the needs of the children and their families. Care for children with minor illness was also investigated. Hospitals in larger communities are currently providing a "sick child" service for those parents who can afford it.

Appendix F lists the programs operating in Nevada that provide some level of child care for mentally and physically handicapped children.

D. EMPLOYERS AND CHILD CARE

Historically, employers in the United States have not played an active role in the care of their workers' children. However, with more and more women entering the work force, some employers are coming to realize that the difficulties that their employees face in arranging care for their children may result in absenteeism, low morale, productivity problems and excessive tardiness. These difficulties are magnified in employment sectors with labor shortages.

1. Employer Options

In response to these problems, employers in Nevada, as elsewhere, are looking at steps they can take to help their employees who are parents. Options include:

- Resource and referral service--such programs offer information to employees concerning licensed facilities available in the community, and they also may provide counseling and workshops about selecting a child care provider.
- Alternative work schedules, including flexible scheduling (flex time), compressed time, staggered hours, and contract work.
- Leave policies, such as maternity/paternity leave, family sick leave, and floating holidays.
- Employer-provided on-site child care.
- Vouchers which are deemed acceptable as payment by the providers who then submit them to the employer for reimbursement.
- Provider subsidies and vendor discounts, which allow an employer to contract with providers to provide discounted care to employees.
- "Section 125" plans (United States Internal Revenue Code, § 125), which allow an employer to offer workers a method of using before-tax dollars to help finance their child care costs.

A more detailed discussion of these options may be found in The Employer's Guide to Child Care, cited in this report's bibliography. A section of that publication listing northern Nevada employers utilizing these options may be found in Appendix G.

2. Nevada as a Model Employer

State employees also require child care. At present, two-thirds of the states either provide or are planning to provide child care assistance for state employees. Fifteen states provide on- or near-site care for children of their employees. Many other states support resource and referral efforts that assist state employees in locating child care services. Still other states directly defer the cost of care for their workers.

A measure enacted by the 1989 session of the Nevada Legislature (Assembly Bill 491, Chapter 437, Statutes of Nevada 1989, pages 937-938) authorizes state government to offer a Section 125 plan to state employees. The state also provides family sick leave and leave without pay for 6 weeks for new mothers, and encourages agencies to make flex time available in certain cases.

E. OPERATING ISSUES

The members of the subcommittee received a variety of information concerning the costs involved in operating a licensed child care facility. Although individual expenses were relatively low, the subcommittee recognized that the cumulated cost may be a barrier to developing new facilities or expanding services.

1. Liability Concerns

Many Nevada employers contemplating a child care benefit for their workers consider liability to be a problem. However, according to the Insurance Division of Nevada's Department of Commerce, liability insurance for child care is readily available in the state at a reasonable cost.

There are two major types of policies for child care facilities:

- a. The first is coverage for in-home day care which is purchased by a caregiver in addition to his homeowner's insurance policy. Under this plan, the average cost to care for four or fewer children is \$80, and the rate for six children ranges from \$150 to \$350; and
- b. The second type of liability insurance covers day care centers which serve seven or more children. A large child care center with about 160 children can expect to pay approximately \$5,000 per year.

Two existing problems with liability insurance include inadequate coverage for the number of children served, plus policy exclusions for "intentional acts." Some courts have ruled that cases of sexual molestation are intentional acts and are not covered by policies that exclude such actions.

2. Fees and Permits

Local government fees and permits are among the numerous operating costs associated with child care facilities. The subcommittee received information regarding these costs as a potential barrier to establishing needed facilities in certain communities.

Costs to apply for special use permits for family care and group care facilities ranged from \$0 in some rural areas to \$150 in other parts of the state. Business licenses ranged from \$0 in several areas to \$160 per year. Appendix H lists these costs by county and city.

3. Criminal Record Background Investigations

The subcommittee received testimony concerning the increasing costs of performing criminal record background checks on child care workers. These fees vary by locale and range (as of December 1989) from a low of \$29 in many of the rural counties, to a high of \$44 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Appendix I lists these costs throughout the state.

4. Staffing and Financing

The subcommittee also reviewed information concerning high staff turnover rates and problems in securing financing for expansions or for new facilities.

Due to relatively low wages, many child care centers suffer from a high staff turnover. In rural areas, the problem is especially acute due to a limited labor pool. Staff attrition is a significant problem for facility operators in terms of the costs involved in performing background checks, and in training and keeping qualified staff. There is an additional cost assessed to the quality of care--most child development experts advocate a continuity of care for children.

With regard to fiscal issues, the subcommittee was informed that the availability of financial resources is becoming increasingly scarce at a time when there is a shortage of quality care. Child care facilities do not generally produce sufficient revenue to qualify for many types of

loans. Also, since there is no high rate of return, such projects are not attractive to investors under equity financing arrangements.

The subcommittee noted two contradictory forces at work concerning finance issues--rates that would make a center profitable (and hence attractive for investors) are usually too expensive for parents; low rates do not generate sufficient revenue for investors or financial institutions. Certain businesses do, however, qualify for United States Small Business Administration loans.

F. QUALITY ISSUES

The quality of child care is difficult to measure and control. Quality concerns may be divided into two major areas--regulatory and personnel issues.

Regulatory matters relate to ensuring that basic health and safety concerns are met by establishing minimum standards to protect children from disease, environmental hazards, fire and so on. Nevada statutes and regulations address these issues in a consistent manner, even specifying basic ratios of children to providers. In addition, state law currently prohibits smoking in child care facilities in areas frequented by children; mandates liability insurance; requires immunization documentation; and specifies various health and safety requirements.

Quality child care also requires workers who understand how children grow and learn, and who teach and care for them accordingly. Although it is generally recognized that child care workers are underpaid, society expects some degree of formal education or training.

In Nevada, current regulations adopted by the Board for Child Care require 3 hours of initial training for child care workers, and an additional 3 hours per year in continuing education. Although low wages and a high turnover rate hinder training efforts, the subcommittee noted that training opportunities throughout Nevada were well-attended.

Members of the subcommittee acknowledged the relationship between increased regulatory presence and the availability of low-cost child care; however, quality issues were determined to take a priority position.

G. CURRENT AND FUTURE CHILD CARE REQUIREMENTS

The subcommittee reviewed information concerning the availability of affordable child care, and examined projections concerning future needs for licensed spaces.

1. Availability/Affordability

Child care is available in most parts of Nevada. However, low-cost child care is not readily available, especially to the so-called working poor. The subcommittee identified a segment of Nevada's population not served by existing child care facilities--those families without sufficient income to access licensed caregivers, but who are ineligible for existing state or local assistance programs. According to the survey noted earlier in this report, about half (49 percent) of the licensees surveyed reported one or more inquiries for low-cost care per week. In addition:

- Eighty-one facilities statewide reported receiving 344 inquiries per week.
- In Clark County, 52 percent of the licensees reported such inquiries, compared with 33 percent of facilities in rural/nonurban areas.

See Figure No. 6 for additional details.

FIGURE NO. 6

PERSONS IN NEVADA NEEDING CHILD CARE
BUT UNABLE TO AFFORD GOING RATE
(NUMBER OF INQUIRIES PER WEEK,
STATEWIDE AND BY REGION,
MARCH 1990)

	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Inquiries/Week*</u>
Statewide	81 (or 49%)	344
Clark County	46 (or 52%)	228
Washoe County	26 (or 49%)	88
Rural Counties	9 (or 33%)	28

*It should be noted that a single person may make inquiries at more than one facility.

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Demand for evening and weekend care appears to be increasing due to the 24-hour nature of many of Nevada's businesses. Although the subcommittee was informed that most communities are meeting the need for this type of care, the survey showed a number of inquiries concerning this service (see Figure Nos. 7 and 8).

FIGURE NO. 7

PERCENTAGE OF LICENSED CHILD CARE SPACES IN NEVADA
FACILITIES SURVEYED AVAILABLE WEEKENDS AND NIGHTS
(MARCH 1990)

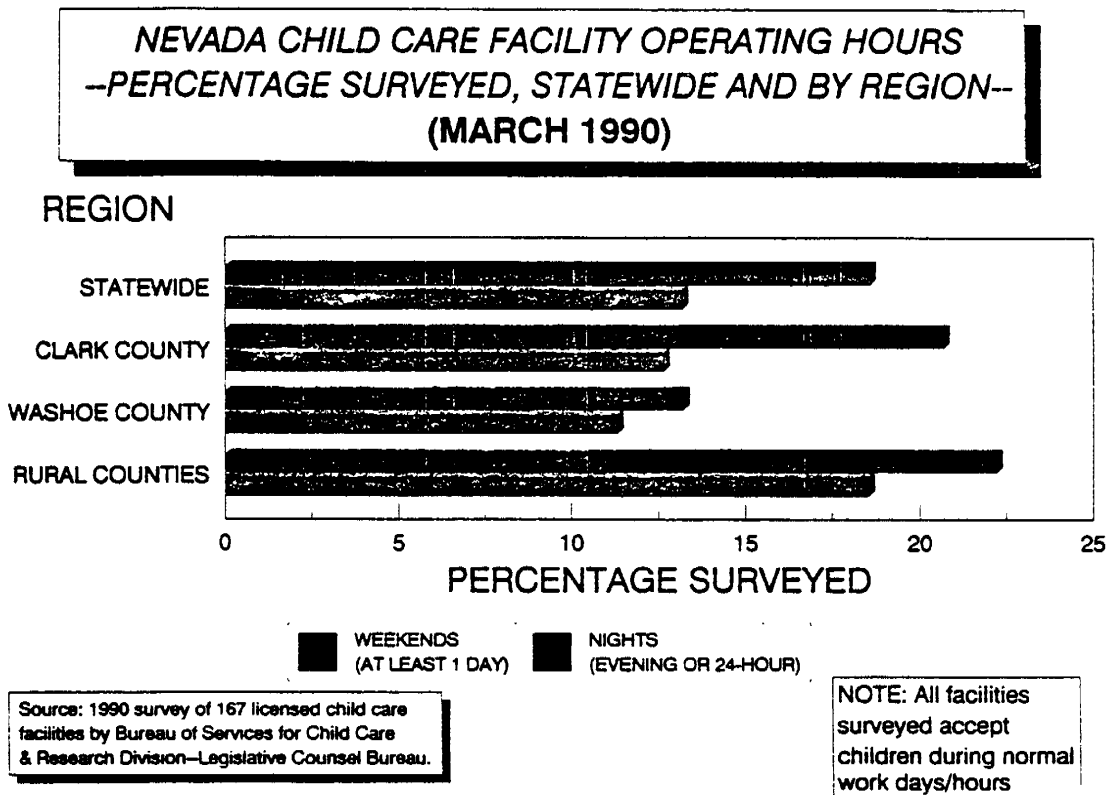
	<u>Total Surveyed (& Total Spaces)</u>	<u>Surveyed Spaces Available Weekends¹</u>	<u>Surveyed Spaces Available Nights²</u>
Statewide	167 (9,171)	13% (1,228)	9% (825)
Clark County	87 (6,078)	11% (647)	4% (256)
Washoe County	53 (2,075)	10% (217)	10% (211)
Rural Counties	27 (1,018)	36% (364)	35% (358)

¹Includes at least 1 day of the weekend.

²Includes both evening and 24-hour care.

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

FIGURE NO. 8



2. Projected Need for Facilities and Spaces

The number of persons enrolled in Nevada's welfare-to-work JOBS program is expected to grow (see Figure No. 9 on page 21). In addition, the growth rate for children under 5 years of age is expected to increase by 10,000 over the next decade. Based upon the current utilization rate, Nevada will require an estimated 3,000 additional spaces over the next 10 years to fulfill its need for licensed child care.

In addition, the number of school-aged children in Nevada is expected to increase by 32,000 in the next 10 years, indicating additional need for both licensed child care and expanded school-based "latch-key" programs (see Figure No. 10 on page 22).

FIGURE NO. 9

PROJECTED NEED FOR CHILD CARE IN NEVADA
WELFARE DIVISION PROGRAMS
(FISCAL YEARS 1991 AND 1992)

	<u>Fiscal Year 1991</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1992</u>
Number of Clients Per Month	532	616
Total Cost Per Month ¹	\$120,945	\$140,042
Estimated Cost to Expand Care Another 3 Months ²	\$362,835	\$420,126

¹Cost is computed using average cost per client for fiscal year 1990--half of the amount is paid by federal funds, the other half, state funds.

²Cost would be paid with 100 percent state dollars--federal funds cover up to 12 months of child care assistance.

Source: Welfare Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, May 1990.

FIGURE NO. 10

PROJECTED NEED FOR LICENSED CHILD CARE
SPACES IN NEVADA
(1980-2000)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990*</u>	<u>1995*</u>	<u>2000*</u>
State Population ¹	800,508	967,820	1,280,380	1,581,540	1,953,600
Children 4 & Under ²	56,000	71,000	67,509	71,477	75,700
Children 5 to 17 ³	160,000	164,000	193,327	208,178	225,200
Licensed Spaces ⁴	10,477	16,010*	22,815	24,163	25,591

*Estimated

¹Sources: 1980 and 1985 figures from the United States Bureau of the Census; remaining figures are from Nevada's Department of Human Resources.

²Sources: 1980 and 1985 figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census; remaining figures are from the DHR.

³Sources: 1980 and 1985 figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census; remaining figures are from the DHR.

⁴Sources: 1980 and 1990 figures from the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of the DHR; remaining projections assume growth of 5.9 percent, similar to that of age 4 and under.

The future growth of Nevada's economy and labor pool is projected to be in the state's service industries. The service sector has traditionally been associated with workers whose wages are at the low end of the pay scale. When this factor is combined with the projected increase of women into the work force, especially single parents, the need for affordable child care can be expected to expand dramatically in Nevada over the next 10 years.

III. ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The growth of service-based industries in Nevada closely parallels the state's increased population and associated expansion of the labor pool. Inasmuch as most service sector jobs have relatively low wages, the need for low-cost, quality child care has continued to expand. Additional pressures from the growth of existing welfare-to-work programs, along with the increasing interest of the private sector, provide justification for strengthening the state's presence in the child care arena.

In view of the increasing number of families seeking affordable child care, the subcommittee determined that it is necessary for the State of Nevada to take an active role in assisting the child care needs of its citizens. Suggestions were solicited from child care providers, community service agencies, educators, local government representatives, parents, state agencies and various business and labor groups.

The final recommendations of the subcommittee represent those policies which the members of the subcommittee determined would be most effective. The background for each of these recommendations is summarized in the following sections.

A. STATEWIDE CHILD CARE PROGRAM

A number of child care programs exist at the community or corporate level. The subcommittee concluded that a statewide program would provide adequate choice and continuity for parents who need some form of child care assistance that is otherwise not available to them. The members considered a number of proposals related to a comprehensive program.

1. Program for Child Care Assistance

The "centerpiece" of the subcommittee recommendations is the proposal to establish a statewide program to assist certain low-income parents with child care expenses.

The need for additional low-cost child care capacity is also required for certain low-income families "at-risk" to enter the welfare roles, or enrolled in existing welfare-to-work programs. While certain market forces and quality issues are tending to increase child care provider fees, the need for affordable care remains. The few sliding fee scale providers in Nevada continue to maintain extensive waiting lists, while other child care facilities report vacancies.

The subcommittee determined that a significant number of Nevada's working poor are not eligible for child care assistance from any other source. With care costs a significant part of their expenses, these families are "at-risk" for entering the welfare system or for providing less than adequate care arrangements for their children. The subcommittee concluded that direct action by the state is necessary to address this matter.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Establish, by statute, a sliding scale subsidy program, utilizing certificates of reimbursement, that would assist in paying the child care expenses of certain working parents. Guidelines for assistance shall be established in priority order, by level of need. Reimbursement will be made to licensed providers, only. State funding in the amount of \$5 million per year is proposed for the first 2 years of the program.

The system shall include a statewide toll-free telephone number for inquiries, as well as grants for community child care reference and referral services. The program shall be administered through Nevada's Office of Community Services in the Governor's Office and operated by local government social service agencies. (BDR 38-278)

2. Bureau of Services for Child Care

The subcommittee concluded that interest in child care programs was increasing in both private and public sectors. The need for a lead public agency to serve as a technical resource for private industry was also recognized. In addition, the members received information from a variety of sources concerning the need for additional training opportunities for child care workers, especially in rural areas.

It was determined that existing responsibilities, coupled with the additional recommendations found within this report, would require an expansion of Nevada's Bureau of Services for Child Care.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Expand, by statute, the functions of the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources (DHR). State funding in the amount of \$150,000 for each year of the biennium is proposed to allow the agency to accomplish the following:

- a. Employ a recruiter/trainer to provide educational and technical assistance to licensed facilities, especially in rural areas of the state;
- b. Expand existing clerical and reference and referral services for both state offices; and
- c. Increase educational outreach activities in rural areas, requiring additional funds for instructional media and travel.

In addition, the subcommittee proposes adding the title of "State Coordinator for Child Care" to the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care.
(BDR 38-277)

3. Planning

Child care is expected to increase in importance over the next decade. Projected labor shortages are expected make it a significant issue between employers and employees. In addition, a federal child care program of some type is generally considered to be inevitable. The subcommittee concluded that Nevada requires a planning body for statewide child care issues. This entity would provide direction for existing and proposed programs and monitor the need for additional child care providers.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage the establishment of a statewide task force, appointed by the Governor, to formulate a 5-year plan for child care issues. Membership shall consist of:

- a. Three employers, one each from a small, medium and large business;
- b. Two child care licensees;
- c. Two consumers of child care services;
- d. Two representatives of local social service agencies;

- e. One representative from the Welfare Division of the DHR; and
- f. One representative from the Bureau of Services for Child Care.

The task force shall be chaired by the Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care. The members of the group shall serve without compensation. The task force shall also gather information concerning projected need for additional child care slots.

4. Family Concerns

Concern was expressed from a variety of sources about a perceived intrusion of the state into family issues. The subcommittee expressed its support for traditional family values and concluded that its actions and policies would intrude as little as possible into child care systems developed to preserve those values.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Support and emphasize the importance of the family unit; encourage child care by family members, church-based care and neighborhood care; and encourage private sector solutions to child care problems.

B. NEVADA HEAD START PROGRAMS

There are Head Start programs in several Nevada communities, including Elko, Ely, Las Vegas and Reno, plus a system managed by Nevada's Intertribal Council. The subcommittee examined these programs and made several proposals.

1. Matching Funds

A number of states have noted the success of local Head Start programs and have either copied or supplemented them to provide quality preschool care for additional children.

A large number of children are on waiting lists for Nevada's programs--well over the number of available slots. In addition, only a small portion of the children eligible for the program are enrolled or on waiting lists. Since Head Start has demonstrated a favorable cost-benefit ratio to society, the subcommittee determined that the state should provide funds on a matching basis with each community, to reduce or eliminate the waiting lists of eligible children.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Establish, by statute, a grant program that would provide state matching funds for an expansion of federal Head Start programs operating in Nevada. The expansion will include all children from existing waiting lists to the current half-day program.

Funding shall be administered by the Office of Community Services. The proposed appropriation for Nevada's share of the match is \$2.7 million for the biennium. (BDR 38-276)

2. Human Services Master Plan

Nevada is one the fastest growing states in the Union; yet with the exception of the program in Las Vegas, the federal allotment for Nevada's Head Start programs has not had a substantive increase since the programs were established. Although Nevada's population has doubled since 1975, the state's allotted enrollment has increased only 6 percent. Even the increase in the Las Vegas program has not kept pace with that community's explosive growth.

In the process of gathering information concerning Head Start, the subcommittee concluded that Nevada requires an up-to-date human services master plan that establishes human services program priorities, documents funding sources and allocations, and provides a source document for discussing necessary program modifications with federal agencies and Nevada's congressional delegation.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Require, by statute, that the DHR establish a human services master plan. Such a document will be similar in scope to the state health plan and will help to establish priorities for various human services needs. The master plan will assist communication efforts with federal agencies and Nevada's congressional delegation concerning distribution formulas and significant demographic trends.

The document shall be updated biennially and submitted to the Governor and each regular session of the Nevada Legislature. (BDR 18-248)

Further, the subcommittee recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Adopt a resolution directed to the United States Congress requesting Nevada's fair share of the federal Region IX Head Start allotment. (BDR R-249)

C. BEFORE- AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Between 1987 and 1988, the number of Nevada child abuse/neglect cases due to "lack of supervision" grew from 2,539 to 2,861, a 13 percent increase. Existing "latch-key" programs in both northern and southern Nevada are becoming increasingly popular as they are made available in more and more schools. One barrier to participation is the fee, typically \$20 per child per week. To parents with a limited income, and to single-parent families, even this amount poses a sizable problem.

With the help of private sector matching funds, Clark County's "latch-key" program has been able to expand to many schools in low-income neighborhoods by offering "scholarships" to pay for eligible students. In addition, the 1989 Nevada Legislature chose to supplement these "scholarships" by providing up to \$10,000 in funds to match private industry contributions. The subcommittee endorses this type of public-private partnership and proposes that the concept be expanded to programs statewide.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Establish, by statute, a grant program that will provide state matching funds for "scholarships" for children from low-income families wishing to participate in school-based latch-key programs. Each community will be responsible for startup costs of such programs, and matching funds would be derived from federal funds or private donations. The matching formula provides that parents shall pay half of the cost; the state shall pay one-quarter, based upon a matching quarter from community and other sources. The program would be administered by the Division of Youth Services.

To accomplish this recommendation, an appropriation of \$200,000 is proposed for the 1991-1992 fiscal year; and \$400,000 for fiscal year 1992-1993. (BDR 38-250)

D. EMPLOYER-SPONSORED CHILD CARE

The subcommittee reviewed a number of programs and proposals with regard to employer-sponsored child care. Such programs meet the direct needs of the employees involved, and the subcommittee concluded that Nevada should promote and support these efforts.

1. State of Nevada

Historically, the State of Nevada has responded to the child care needs of its work force. Existing policies such as family sick leave, pregnancy leave, flex time, and so forth, assist state employees with child care needs. In response to several successful programs from other states, Nevada is examining additional methods of addressing employee child care concerns, including a possible child care facility demonstration project.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage the development of two demonstration project sites in Carson City and Las Vegas, Nevada, to provide near-site or on-site child care for the children of state employees.

2. Private Sector

Several private sector initiatives are underway in Nevada with regard to employer-sponsored child care. A number of employers are beginning to examine the issue, while others are in the process of reviewing and implementing program options. The subcommittee concluded that these efforts represent an ideal mechanism for the provision of child care and should be promoted and expanded.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Adopt a resolution directed to various Nevada employer associations encouraging the following strategies for dealing with employee child care needs:

- a. Adopting model programs to assist employees by paying a portion of their child care costs;
- b. Establishing cafeteria benefits (an Internal Revenue Service Code section 125 plan) for employees;

- c. Establishing personnel policies (such as family sick leave, flex time, and so on) that will help ease employee child care concerns; and
- d. Implementing model programs to assist employees in locating child care providers. (BDR R-251)

E. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Training in appropriate parenting skills is desirable for a number of high-risk individuals. In addition, training opportunities for child care workers need to be expanded. The subcommittee noted that appropriate training and education provides both direct and indirect benefits to the children involved in such care.

1. Parent Education

Several high-risk categories of parents were identified as needing assistance with parenting skills. Although a number of training opportunities exist, especially at the community college level, parents are often not referred or are unable to pay the course fees.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System (UNS) to offer courses in parenting skills at little or no cost to the following groups:

- a. Parents of children enrolled in federal Head Start programs; and
- b. Teenage parents.

The subcommittee supports increased funding for associated costs.

Teenage parents are "at-risk" from another perspective. Child care duties may prevent many teens from completing high school and obtaining their diploma. These individuals are at additional risk for having poor employment prospects and face possible entry into the state welfare system. Some model programs already exist which offer on-site child care to eligible students; however, it was determined that existing programs may need additional support (especially with transportation difficulties), and that such systems should be expanded to other schools, where possible.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Urge the State Board of Education to encourage each school district to establish specific outreach programs for teenage parents to provide near-site or on-site child care for students completing their high school diploma.

2. Provider Education and Training

Initial training and continuing education requirements for child care workers are established by Nevada's Board for Child Care. Current regulations set the initial training at 3 classroom hours, and continuing education requirements at an additional 3 classroom hours per year. Concern was expressed about the required amount of initial training; however, it was determined that the present shortage of workers was a potential threat to the industry, and the initial training requirements should not be adjusted at this time.

Continuing education opportunities are well-attended throughout the state. Many workshops are presented by the community college system, and are the equivalent of 15 classroom hours. The subcommittee concluded that while initial training requirements should remain the same to keep the labor pool as large as possible, those already employed as child care workers could benefit from additional continuing education requirements.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage Nevada's Board for Child Care to increase continuing education requirements for caregivers from the present 3 hours per year to 15 hours per year. Such training shall include basic health and hygiene concerns, first aid, and instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Further, providing continuing education opportunities for child care workers remains a problem, especially to rural areas of the state. The university's telecommunications system has proved to be extremely effective in past efforts to provide training opportunities for child care workers and the subcommittee supports continuing efforts in this regard.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage the Board of Regents of the UNS to continue to use the system's telecommunications network to provide additional training opportunities for child care workers. The development of specific programs for this purpose should also be encouraged.

F. INCREASING THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE

The subcommittee reviewed a number of proposals to increase the availability of low-cost child care providers in Nevada. While the members acknowledged the importance of this issue, it was determined that the subcommittee's initial recommendation (a statewide program using certificates of reimbursement), would be the principal mechanism to accomplish this overall goal.

However, a number of related proposals were generally regarded as beneficial and received support by the subcommittee.

1. Intergenerational Demonstration Project

A proposal was advanced to consider implementing a demonstration project for two regional Intergenerational Child Care Centers, based upon the successful model adopted in the State of California. Such a program utilizes retired senior citizens as trained child development aids and provides a support network for in-home family day care in association with the centers. The subcommittee noted that the University of Nevada System is considering such a project, and the members determined that the effort should be supported.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Support a proposed demonstration project concerning an intergenerational concept for child care centers. Among other things, the centers would:

- a. Develop a support network for in-home family day care in association with the centers; and**
- b. Employ and train low- and middle-income retired senior citizens as child development aides.**

2. Foster Grandparents

Proposals to include senior citizens in child care activities was felt to be beneficial to both the children and the seniors. The federal Foster Grandparent Program provides an ideal system to further this goal. A shortage of willing participants and various technical barriers have made expansion of this program difficult in the past.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage expansion of the federal Foster Grandparent Program to increase the number of participants. The use of available grant funds to assist the program with fingerprinting, police checks, and so on, shall be encouraged.

3. Special Child Care Services

The subcommittee determined that a number of communities in Nevada have reported a shortage of child care for children in "special" situations.

Often, parents are unable to obtain leave from their employer to care for sick children, and are of the opinion that their jobs may be threatened should they decide to stay with the child. Additionally, care for a child who has a mild illness may not be readily available or affordable to parents in many communities.

The subcommittee reviewed the need for additional facilities providing 24-hour care. A number of parents must work non-traditional shifts, especially those employed in the gaming industry. Making child care arrangements has proved to be difficult for many shift workers. Although some parents are able to take turns watching their children, or have made care arrangements with relatives or friends, others have not been able to do so. The need for 24-hour care facilities seems to be increasing, especially in urban areas of the state.

The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the 66th session of the Nevada Legislature:

Encourage state child care and health care associations to urge members to establish appropriate programs for the sick child, including facilities specializing in sick children, and babysitting services offering in-home care for the sick child. The availability of 24-hour care for communities with large numbers of shift workers also should be encouraged.

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APPENDIX A

1989 State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth,
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State Legislatures, January 1990

**1989 STATE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY:
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILY ISSUES**

National Conference of State Legislatures
1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2100
Denver, Colorado 80265

January 1990

CHILD CARE/EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Administration

- AR 1989 Ark. Acts, Act 202
Creates the Early Childhood Commission and outlines its membership and duties.
- AR 1989 Ark. Acts, Act 400
Enlarges the Child Care Facility Review Board from seven to 12 members. Includes Head Start representatives and family daycare providers.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1042
Clarifies existing language by specifying that the corporate tax credit can be applied for the care of sick children.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Sec. 2
Transfers the administration of the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Program from the Department of Education to the district school boards. Changes the funding criteria.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 2
Creates the State Coordinating Council for Early Childhood Services to coordinate programs that serve preschool children.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 5
Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to establish a statewide resource and referral network.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 148, Secs. 1, 4, 5, and 9
Increases the membership of the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation from seven to 22. Requires the board to study current child care regulation statutes and recommend changes.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Secs. 1-3
Changes the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation, increasing the membership and representation from the public and private sectors. Directs the board to conduct a two-year study of the laws governing child care regulations and to make recommendations for changes.
- IA 1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Secs. 6, 8, and 11
Requires local school districts to establish early childhood education committees to review community child care needs. Instructs education department to operate a grant program for innovative in-school programming for at-risk youth in kindergarten through third grade. Requires the Child Development Coordinating Council to develop a definition for at-risk children in early elementary and before- and after-school child care.
- KS 1989 Kans. Sess. Laws, Chap. 240
Increases from seven to 15 the membership of the coordinating council on early childhood developmental services.
- MT 1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Secs. 1-4 and 7
Designates the Department of Family Services as the lead agency in a statewide program to improve child care services.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Secs. 4-5 Allows the Department of Family Services to award grants to organizations providing child care resource and referral services. Creates a 10-member child care advisory council to advise the Department of Family Services on all child-care matters.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., A.C.R. 47, File 178 Requires the legislative commission to study the availability of affordable child care in the state.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 290 Creates the Office of Child Development to carry out the policies of the child development board.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 342 Requires that a pediatrician be appointed to the Child Day Care Commission.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various child care issues including employer-supported child care and federal welfare reform.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to submit state plans and to seek federal waivers under the Family Support Act (FSA). Specifies the state and county share of administrative and programs costs, and requires counties to appropriate funds to cover local costs.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 477, Secs. 5-6 Requires the Department of Education and the Office of Community College Services to monitor statewide prekindergarten and parent education programs. Expands representation of the Advisory Committee to include members from the Early Intervention Council and the child care community.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Includes representatives from Oregon's Great Start Program on the Oregon Youth Services Commission. Requires the commission to monitor and evaluate Great Start services.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 35 Authorizes the special legislative commission on child care created in 1985 to continue its study and report its findings to the legislature by February 6, 1990.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 217 Creates a permanent 25-member legislative commission on child care to ensure that the state has a network of services and to act as an advisory body.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision V Creates a 15-member Public/Private Child Care Council to review such issues as employer-supported child care and liability insurance.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1207 Creates the Child Care Development Board and a Child Care Advisory Committee to develop child care programs for state employees using state-owned buildings.

- UT 1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 126
Transfers education and employment services, refugee services and child care services from the Division of Family Services to the Office of Assistance Payments.
- UT 1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 146
Creates the State Council for At-Risk Children and Youth. Requires that it implement early intervention pilot programs for at-risk children in kindergarten through third grade.
- VA 1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 614
Creates the Council on Child Day Care and Early Childhood Programs to coordinate daycare and early childhood programs. Requires the council to emphasize programs for at-risk 4-year-olds and interagency coordination.
- WI 1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 340k, 340l, 1320j-1320n, and 1323c
Creates a program to award early childhood family education center grants and appropriates funds through fiscal year 1991.

Background Checks/Screening

- CT 1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 8
Allows the Commissioner of Human Resources to deny registration to a family daycare home based on the homeowner's criminal record or felony conviction.
- IA 1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 10
Allows the Department of Public Safety to provide criminal history information to licensed child care agencies and adoption investigators.
- LA 1989 La. Acts, P.A. 701
Requires employers to pay for criminal history checks on employees who supervise children.
- MD 1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 324
Requires adults who reside in a registered family daycare home to obtain a criminal background investigation.
- NV 1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 464
Allows daycare facilities to access criminal history records of volunteers.
- OH 1989 Ohio Laws, S. 140
Allows licensed family daycare providers and Head Start agencies to access criminal history records of prospective employees.
- WV 1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26
Requires criminal history checks of child care personnel prior to licensure or registration of a facility, and comprehensive inquiries into the facility, program, and care-givers in a family daycare home.

Employer Support of Child Care

- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1042
Clarifies that the corporate tax credit can be applied for the care of sick children.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1352, Secs. 11, 12, and 80.6
Increases the corporate tax credit for constructing child care facilities from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

- CT 1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 248
Requires a child care needs assessment to be performed for employees in new or remodeled state buildings that accommodate 300 or more employees. Requires the Department of Public Works to set aside adequate space for licensed facilities if at least 30 children need child care services and care is otherwise unavailable.
- CT 1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 364
Extends existing child care tax credits to firms that establish centers that are not used primarily by their employees' children. Prohibits firms which regularly engage in the construction or operation of child care centers from claiming the credit.
- HI 1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 344
Deletes the requirement that University of Hawaii child care services be self-supporting. Allows the existing revolving fund created to fund child care centers to be used for child care programs established by the university. Allows the university to create a child care program and not just a pilot project.
- KS 1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 285
Allows for an income tax credit to a taxpayer that pays for or provides child day services to its employees or provides facilities for the services.
- MA 1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 169
Decreases the budget for child care in two state office buildings by \$100,000.
- MT 1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 706
Provides a 15 percent corporate tax credit on employer expenditures for dependent care assistance to employees at licensed or registered facilities. Limits tax credit to \$1,250 per employee.
- NH 1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 411
Provides guaranteed loans, up to \$10,000, to businesses to develop or expand licensed child care facilities. Requires providers to serve Title XX children.
- NC 1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 458, Secs. 1-4
Authorizes a dependent care assistance program for employees in state agencies, community colleges, public schools and the University of North Carolina.
- NC 1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2
Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various child care issues including employer-supported child care and federal welfare reform.
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision II
Provides a 50 percent tax credit to employers that provide or pay for child care services for their employees. Credit is limited to \$100,000 for start-up costs and to \$3,000 per employee.
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision V
Creates a 15-member Public/Private Child Care Council to review such issues as employer-supported child care and liability insurance.
- TX 1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1207
Creates the Child Care Development Board and a Child Care Advisory Committee to develop child care programs for state employees using state-owned buildings.

Financing/Service Expansion

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 202 Creates the \$2.1 million Child Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund for expansion or development of child care facilities.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 633 Provides alternative financing to remove asbestos from private non-profit preschools and public and private non-profit child care centers.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 905 Extends the pilot Child Care Initiative Project through the 1994-95 fiscal year. Decreases the necessary match of each state dollar from \$4 to \$2.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1263 Requires the Department of Education to establish intergenerational child care services in a senior care center in Oakland.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 7-8 Creates the Child Care Trust Fund to expand child care services and make loans to expand the availability of family daycare homes.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 322 Increases the income tax credit for dependent care to a minimum of 15 percent and a maximum of 25 percent of adjusted gross income.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 596 Increases the individual loan amount available from the Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund from 20 percent to 50 percent of applicants' costs for renovation, construction, or purchase of a child care facility, unless the applicant is also receiving a direct loan guaranteed by the daycare facilities loan guarantee fund.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 5 Allows the Department of Family Services to award grants to organizations providing child care resource and referral services. Creates a 10-member child care advisory council to advise the Department of Family Services on all child care matters.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 734 Increases the earned income disregard amounts for work and child care expenses as mandated by the FSA.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 354 Allows Mecklenburg county and the city of Charlotte to lease public property to for-profit corporations for child care purposes.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 408 Makes state purchasing services available to licensed non-profit residential child care facilities.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 65 Authorizes the issuance and sale of tax-exempt bonds up to \$1,362,000 for the construction of a child care center at the University of North Dakota.

- OH 1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257
Defines out-of-home child abuse and child neglect in out-of-home placements including daycare, foster care, group homes, and state institutions.
- RI 1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 126
Urges the U.S. Congress to enact the Act for Better Child Care bill (H.R. 30 and S.B. 5).
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision III
Requires the Health and Human Services Finance Commission to create child development services in various counties, subject to legislative appropriation.
- TN 1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 420
Creates the Child Care Facilities Guarantee Corporation to administer a guaranteed loan program to start-up and expand child care facilities. Directs the fund level to be maintained at \$1 million and requires that each loan not exceed \$250,000.
- TX 1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 748
Requires the Central Education Program to establish pilot parent involvement education programs in school districts. Targets parents with children under 3 years old.
- UT 1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Sec. 19
Allows child care costs to be awarded in a child support case if the costs are associated with the career or occupational training of the custodial parent.
- WI 1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 2266s
Allows school boards to apply for learning assistance grants to integrate early childhood education and child care.

Regulation and Licensing

- AR 1989 Ark. Acts, Act 46
Creates a voluntary registry for family daycare homes exempt from licensing requirements. Allows the Department of Human Services to inspect registered homes to ensure compliance with regulations.
- AR 1989 Ark. Acts, Act 399
Redefines the term child care facility. Decreases the number of children allowed in family daycare homes to five or less. Allows the Child Care Facilities Review Board to seek an injunction without bond against a person who has been denied a license or whose license has been suspended or revoked.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 70
Extends licensure and regulation of family daycare homes to 1993.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 70
Creates pilot projects in two counties to test the effect of allowing two additional children in family daycare homes. Excludes children over 10 years old who live in the home of the provider in counting children to determine capacity.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 81
Requires the state Department of Education to conduct a study on the impact of adult-to-child ratios in child development programs for children 3 to 5 years old.

- CO 1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 256
Requires the Department of Social Services to review and streamline the licensing procedures for child care centers and family daycare homes every third fiscal year beginning in 1992-93.
- CT 1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 206
Provides confidentiality to individuals reporting complaints against a family daycare home to the Department of Human Resources, or against a daycare center or a group daycare home to the Department of Health Services.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4
Requires rules to be established for school-aged child care. Once established, the rules will replace licensing requirements for certain school-aged child care.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 25
Allows for the substitution of indoor for outdoor play space, if outdoor space is unavailable. Substitutions must meet certain requirements.
- GA 1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1795
Allows religious-based daycare centers to be commissioned by the Department of Human Services, rather than licensed, and requires them to operate under the same standards and regulations as licensed centers.
- IL 1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-554
Prevents a child care facility from reapplying for a license for 12 months when there is evidence that the license was revoked because the faculty is incapable of meeting licensing standards.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 50
Provides that state and county welfare departments may not charge a fee for doing criminal history checks of persons who are applying for or have already received family daycare licenses.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Secs. 1-3
Changes the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation, increasing the membership and representation from the public and private sectors. Directs the board to conduct a two-year study of the laws governing child care regulations and to make recommendations for changes.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 206
Allows child care centers to operate school buses to transport children to and from educational and recreational functions.
- IA 1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Sec. 21
Requires the Department of Social Services to disclose child abuse information prior to the conclusion of court proceedings, if the information will affect child care regulatory decisions.
- MD 1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 491
Prevents condominiums and homeowner associations from restricting daycare or family daycare homes on the premises unless the restriction is approved by a majority of the members eligible to vote. Provides that daycare and family daycare providers in condominiums and homeowner associations must obtain liability insurance and may not operate without such insurance.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210 Requires the Missouri Children's Services Commission to develop a plan to improve the quality of child daycare programs statewide.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 644 Requires immunization of students attending preschools and postsecondary schools.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 11 Requires the Department of Family Services to make annual unannounced visits to child care centers. Increases the amount of registered family daycare homes that the department must inspect annually from 15 percent to 20 percent.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 124 Transfers licensing authority for child care facilities caring for less than five children from cities and counties to the state. Allows cities and states to register, rather than license, those facilities that do not meet state standards.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 138, Sec. 18 Requires health authorities to investigate and prevent the spread of communicable diseases in child care facilities and schools.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 409 Prohibits smoking in child care facilities except in designated areas. Requires that the children not be exposed in any way to the smoke.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 642 Requires local governments planning to discontinue the licensing of child care facilities to notify the state Bureau of Services for Child Care 12 months in advance.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 777 Allows children whose families are temporary residents and who lack immunization certificates to be admitted conditionally to child care facilities. Requires the parent to submit proof within 15 days that the child has received or is receiving the required immunizations.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 42 Provides that municipal planning and zoning boards should take care not to discourage or eliminate family-based child care when developing regulations.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 138 Waives the license posting requirement for child care centers in health facilities. Allows for a 15-day suspension of the child care facility if any children are in danger of abuse and neglect.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 290 Creates the seven-member Child Development Board to consider licensing issues.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 538 Adds Haemophilus Influenza Type B (HIB) to the list of communicable diseases requiring immunization as a prerequisite of attending school and daycare.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 234 Exempts recreational programs that are operated less than four months per year from child care regulations.

OK	<p>1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335</p> <p>Requires the state Board of Education to implement pilot projects offering academically-oriented before- and after-school and summer programs. Implementation is contingent on the availability of funds.</p>
OR	<p>1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 302</p> <p>Allows the Children's Service Division to award grants, not to exceed \$30,000, to before- and after-school programs. Gives priority to those programs that are adapted to community needs.</p>
RI	<p>1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 258</p> <p>Sets \$30,000 as the maximum for state grants awarded to a school-aged child care program. Transfers the administration of the grant program to the Department of Human Services.</p>
SC	<p>1989 S.C. Sess. Laws, Act 189, Subdivision IV</p> <p>Authorizes school districts to provide before- and after-school care and child care for children aged 5 to 14 years during holidays. Allows districts to lease school property to other entities for the provision of these services. Allows districts to provide child care for students in half-day kindergarten programs when school is in session.</p>
SD	<p>1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138</p> <p>Allows school boards to provide daycare to the children of enrolled students and charge a fee.</p>
SD	<p>1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139</p> <p>Allows school boards to provide before- and after-school care to children enrolled in the school district. Exempts some before- and after-school programs from local zoning and safety ordinances.</p>
TX	<p>1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 970</p> <p>Allows school districts to transport students to after-school child care facilities and to charge a fee for this service.</p>
TX	<p>1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 984</p> <p>Changes the definition of family daycare to allow the provision of after-school care to six additional children up to 12 total.</p>
TX	<p>1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1192</p> <p>Requires certain school districts to hold two public hearings annually on the need for school-aged child care. Creates the School Child Care Services Fund and sets criteria for its use. Transfers to the fund one-half of the state savings in Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) contributions from persons deferring gross salary under the federal dependent care program.</p>
UT	<p>1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 141</p> <p>Allows local school boards to authorize the use of school buildings to provide child care services. Requires that services be available to all children regardless of residence. Requires the child care providers to carry liability insurance.</p>
VT	<p>1989 Vt. Acts, Act 42</p> <p>Allows family daycare homes to exceed the maximum limit of six full-time children when providing care for four additional school-aged children during school closings, snow days, and vacations. Allows homes to provide care for up to 12 children during summer vacation if at least six children are school-aged and two staff persons are present.</p>

Services for At-Risk, Special Needs Children/Parent Support/Early Education Services

- AR 1989 Ark. Acts, Act 703, Secs. 1-6
Authorizes the state Board of Education to require local school districts to provide a free and appropriate education to handicapped students.
- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1183
Reactivates an early education program for native American children from prekindergarten through fourth grade. Allows rural school districts with a native American student population of 10 percent or more to apply for program funding.
- CO 1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183
Clarifies existing language by stating that 5-year-old handicapped children who would be in kindergarten but for such handicap are to be counted as half-day pupils for funding purposes.
- CT 1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 55
Requires pilot family resource centers to provide family training to expectant parents and parents whose only child is under 3 years old.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Secs. 2-3
Requires that 75 percent of the children participating in the prekindergarten Early Intervention Program be economically disadvantaged 4-year-olds. Defines eligibility criteria for the remaining 25 percent. Requires that handicapped children be eligible for the 1991-92 school year.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Sec. 7
Requires school boards to use school buses to transport children in the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Programs.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4
Allows school districts to submit proposals to develop school-aged child care programs for at-risk children. Defines at-risk children as those eligible for the free lunch program.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1 and 3
Creates the Children's Early Investment Program to provide services and fund programs for children and their families who are at risk of developmental dysfunction. Program goals include reducing teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, high-risk pregnancies, and dropout rates.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1-2
Requires the Departments of Education and of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop a statewide early intervention program. Provides comprehensive services to at-risk and handicapped children under 5 years old. Creates the Office of Prevention, Early Assistance and Child Development in each department to oversee intra- and interagency coordination.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 6
Creates Child Care Plus to provide high quality child care to at-risk and handicapped preschoolers. Requires the Departments of Education and of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop standards. Allows Child Care Plus facilities to apply for one-year grants to supplement operational costs.

- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 12
Requires the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services to create early intervention and parent education programs at certain perinatal intensive care centers to support at-risk or handicapped infants and their families.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 13
Creates the First Start Program within school districts to provide early intervention and support services to at-risk and handicapped children under age three and their parents.
- HI 1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 78
Establishes children's mental health teams to provide services aimed at reducing inappropriate out-of-home placement and providing early intervention through the early childhood family education program.
- HI 1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 107
Creates a statewide multi-agency program to provide early intervention services to infants at risk of health, developmental, or social problems. Establishes a coordination council.
- HI 1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 367
Requires the Department of Education to implement a statewide early education program focused on children from age 4 to 6 by January 2000. Emphasizes the delivery of early education services using private providers.
- IA 1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Secs. 6, 8, and 11
Instructs the education department to operate a grant program for innovative in-school programming for at-risk youth in kindergarten through third grade. Requires the Child Development Coordinating Council to develop a definition for at-risk children in early elementary and before- and after-school child care.
- LA 1989 La. Acts, P.A. 377
Creates a statewide, comprehensive program of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with handicaps and their families. Provides for individualized family service plans and for interagency agreements that define the financial responsibility of each agency. Creates an advisory council.
- ME 1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 499
Expands local coordination programs to ensure services are provided statewide to children under age 5 who are handicapped or at-risk for developmental delay.
- ME 1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 548
Establishes a competitive program for model early childhood programs. Requires school districts to coordinate their grant applications with local Head Start programs. Allows school districts to create programs that help children make the transition from preschool to public school.
- NV 1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 669
Requires that eligible 3- and 4-year-old handicapped children be admitted in special education programs.
- NY 1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 243
Provides that special education programs for handicapped 3- and 4-year-olds conform with federal law (P.L. 94-142). Transfers the administration of the programs from family courts to local school districts. Sets state and local share of program costs.

- OH 1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257
Requires the Department of Education to allocate funds for Head Start agencies to extend program services to more eligible children. Requires the department to distribute funds annually based on the county's proportion of eligible children not receiving services.
- OK 1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 102
Establishes early intervention services for developmentally delayed infants under 2 years old, in accordance with federal law (P.L. 99-457). Provides for interagency coordination between several state departments, designates the State Department of Education as the lead agency.
- OK 1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335
Authorizes school districts to provide prekindergarten child development programs to 4-year-olds. Allows schools to provide transportation to participating children.
- RI 1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309
Creates an early intervention program for at-risk infants and toddlers within the Department of Children and Their Families. Requires the program to provide comprehensive services including health care, nutrition and parent education. Requires additional support services such as transportation and child care.
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 114
Provides comprehensive services to infants and toddlers with handicapping conditions and their families. Requires the Department of Health and Environmental Control to develop an interagency system to coordinate multi-disciplinary services, including family training, screening and assessment, and health care. Creates a coordinating council to assist the department.
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 10
Requires the Department of Education to implement pilot-tested parent education programs for families with children under 5 years old. Requires special recruitment of parents with children at-risk of school failure.
- SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 52
Requires the State Board of Education to establish comprehensive statewide services for 3 to 5-year-old handicapped children. Requires interagency coordination. Requires school districts to implement early intervention programs for handicapped preschoolers and to provide transportation for children as needed.
- TX 1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1179
Allows school districts to lower the age of children eligible for prekindergarten programs from 4 to 3 years old, subject to specific state appropriations. Eliminates the \$450 million cap on state funding for prekindergarten programs.
- UT 1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 146
Creates the state Council for At-Risk Children and Youth. Requires that it implement early intervention pilot programs for at-risk children in kindergarten through third grade.
- VA 1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 614
Requires the newly created Council on Child Day Care and Early Childhood Programs to coordinate early childhood and daycare programs for at-risk 4-year-olds.
- WI 1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1136c and 469c
Allocates funds to recruit child care providers, for start-up and expansion of daycare services, and for information and referral services to parents.

School-Aged Child Care/Child Care in Public Schools

- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4
Allows school districts to submit proposals to develop school-aged child care programs for at-risk children. Defines at-risk children as those eligible for the free lunch program.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4
Clarifies provisions for a statewide clearinghouse for school-aged child care programs, including program emphasis and administration.
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 364, Sec. 11
Provides for the creation of youth enhancement services centers in local school districts to provide after-school activities for elementary and middle-school students.
- IN 1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 353
Permits use of public school facilities by for-profit school-aged child care (SACC) programs. Requires school districts to develop written policies on available space for certain types of child care services. Increases the amount of individual grant awards to SACC programs from \$30,000 to \$40,000.
- IA 1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Sec. 10
Allows school districts with before- and after-school child care programs to charge for services based on a sliding fee scale, and to provide transportation to children in care.
- ME 1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 414, Secs. 14-18
Allows private secondary schools with at least 60 percent publicly funded students to develop school-based child care services. Provides public subsidies to schools for offering these services to student parents. Requires the schools to provide a course in parenting and child care for students.
- ME 1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 551
Authorizes the Department of Educational and Cultural Services to provide start-up grants to school districts for school-based child care services.
- MD 1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 389
Requires each county of the state to develop plans for delivery of before- and after-school child care services for children between ages 4 and 12.
- NV 1989 Nev. Stats., A.C.R. 14, File 45
Encourages county school districts to seek sources of money to continue and expand after school programs for latchkey children.
- NV 1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 832
Appropriates \$10,000 for the Clark County latchkey program. Requires a matching grant.
- NY 1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 653
Allows school districts to provide reimbursable transportation to specified services to the under school-age children of a school district resident under 21 years old who has not received a high school diploma, provided that the child is accompanied by the parent.
- ND 1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 582
Allows family daycare homes with the maximum allowable number of children (seven) to also provide before- and after-school care to two additional children.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 429 Requires hearings for contested child care cases concerning license revocation or child abuse to be scheduled within 120 days of the date of petition.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision VII Increases the penalties for a person convicted of a sexual offense who applies or accepts employment at a private licensed facility. Increases the fine to providers who violate licensing or registration codes to an amount up to \$5,000.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3 Allows counties and cities to exempt daycare programs from zoning and safety regulations if the program is affiliated with a church, non-profit youth organization, hospital, school, store, or office building.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 37 Directs the Department of Education to enforce the same child care standards as the Department of Human Services.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 132 Requires the child care centers operated by certain church-related schools to be regulated by the Department of Education.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 219 Requires that safety and fire standards for child care facilities set by the state fire marshal supercede those of other state officials.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 417 Repeals the food service reinspection fee of \$25 for child care facilities.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 707 Outlines the conditions under which child care facilities are to be issued provisional licenses. Makes valid the certification of approval of state-operated facilities until the certification is revoked or surrendered.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 194, Sec. 4 Prohibits smoking in schools and in child care facilities, except when children aren't present.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 42 Allows family daycare homes to exceed the maximum limit of six full-time children when providing care for four additional school-aged children during school closings, snow days and vacations. Allows homes to provide care for up to 12 children during summer vacation if at least six children are school-aged and two staff persons are present.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26 Requires family daycare homes to be registered. Requires random inspection of 5 percent of registered family daycare homes annually.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1137 Allows the state or county social services department to refuse to pay for child care services if the provider or employee has been convicted of a crime relating to the care of children, or has been found to have abused or neglected a child.

WY 1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137
Appropriates \$500,000 for educational service delivery for handicapped preschool children.

Support for Providers/Training

CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 81
Requires child development programs to have a career ladder for classroom staff.

CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 682
Provides that aides may assist teachers in supervising up to 18 preschool-aged children, if the aid completes postsecondary courses. Requires the Department of Social Services to develop regulations.

CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1185
Creates a three-year pilot project to develop a model state program to recruit infant care providers. Requires the Department of Education to contract with three non-profit agencies to recruit and train providers.

FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 7-8
Creates the Child Care Trust Fund to expand child care services and make loans to expand the availability of family daycare homes.

NH 1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 411
Creates a revolving fund to provide interest-free loans to non-profit child care agencies. Provides guaranteed loans, up to \$10,000, to child care providers for start-up or expansion of licensed facilities. Requires providers to serve Title XX children.

ND 1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 691
Allows cities and counties to grant property tax exemptions to licensed early childhood facilities in non-residential areas.

SC 1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision VI
Creates a joint underwriting association for liability insurers to provide insurance for daycare facilities. The association is activated when the Insurance Commission declares a liability insurance crisis or when insurance is unavailable to daycare providers.

VA 1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 132
Designates October 22 as the day of recognition for early childhood and daycare providers and professionals.

WA 1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 126
Directs the child care resource coordinator to devise a system for awarding grants to child care resource and referral programs. Limits awards to \$25,000. Sets criteria for awarding grants, including provider recruitment and training.

WV 1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26
Requires the commissioner of human services for child welfare to provide education and training to family daycare providers and public education on child care standards.

WI 1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1136c and 469c
Allocates funds to recruit child care providers, for start-up and expansion of daycare services, and for information and referral services to parents.

Training Programs/Low Income Child Care

- CA 1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 771
Requires the Department of Social Services to seek federal funding under the Family Support Act for school-aged parenting and infant development child care for teenage parents in grades seven to 12 who are on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
- FL 1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Sec. 4
Guarantees child care services to parents who participate in employment and training programs. Requires licensed or registered child care services upon parents request.
- IL 1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-889
Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to establish programs to train low income older persons as child care workers.
- MO 1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210
Requires the Department of Social Services to develop a comprehensive child care plan in response to the FSA of 1988. Requires the department to establish a statewide resource and referral agency and a sliding fee scale based on local market rates. Establishes the Child Care Advisory Committee.
- MT 1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 251, Sec. 3
Authorizes child care assistance to mothers enrolled in the displaced homemaker program who received AFDC in the past 36 months and who are employed or in job training. Authorizes assistance for no longer than 12 months at a decreasing rate.
- MT 1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 550, Sec. 9
Requires the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to provide necessary child care assistance in accordance with FSA provisions.
- MT 1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 6
Directs the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to provide child care for low income parents as provided for in sections 301 and 302 of the federal FSA (P.L. 100-485).
- NE 1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 362, Sec. 3
Provides former AFDC recipients with up to 12 months of transitional child care benefits in accordance with the FSA.
- ND 1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580
Specifies the state and county share of child care costs under the FSA.
- OK 1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335
Requires the state Board of Education to implement pilot projects offering coordinated educational services to AFDC families. Targets preschoolers and adult family members. Provides child care when adults are receiving educational services. Implementation is contingent on the availability of funds.
- WI 1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1128m and 1131
Sets order of priority for certain parents eligible to receive child care funds.

APPENDIX B

A chart titled "Nevada Child Care Licensing Reporting
Form--December 31, 1989," by the Bureau of
Services for Child Care

Bureau of Services for Child Care

Nevada Child Care Licensing

Reporting Form

December 31, 1989

Reporting Entity	Licensing Staff	Licensed Facilities/ Facility Staff	Spaces	Centers	Preschools	Nurseries	Group	Family	Instit.	Out of Bus. 1988/1989		Initial Licenses Issued 1988/1989	Sliding Fee Scale Facilities	
Clark County Social Serv.	4	179* 750 Staff	6,200	55	4	1	5	114	0	37	21	45	45	1
City of Las Vegas	3	202** 700 Staff	6,110	53	4	2	8	134	1	18	34	45	46	1
Carson City Health Dept.	2	36 108 Staff	1,021	25	5	0	4	2	0	1	5	1	1	0
Washoe County Dept. of Social Services	4	193*** 762 Staff	6,065	69	4	2	4	120	0	34	23	54	66	2
Bureau of Services for- Child Care	3	83 542 Staff	3,419	52	7	0	6	15	3	4	8	13	13	1
TOTAL	16	693 Facilities	22,815	254	24	5	27	385	4	94	91	158	171	5

* 7 Additional Accomodation Facilities

5 Recreation Centers

** 6 Additional Acomodation Facilities

*** 70 Additional Child Care Registered Homes

REPRTFRM

APPENDIX C

"Observations Concerning A Survey Of Nevada's
Licensed Child Care Facilities (March 1990),"
prepared by the Research Division of the
Legislative Counsel Bureau, 1990

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING A SURVEY OF NEVADA'S LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITIES (MARCH 1990)

FACILITIES SURVEYED

A total of 167 of Nevada's 693 licensed child care facilities were surveyed in March 1990. These facilities were licensed for a total of 9,171 spaces, 40 percent of the total slots statewide (22,815). Facilities licensed for the greatest number of spaces, and licensees offering infant care and sliding fee scales were selected for the survey. Facilities from most rural/nonurban areas of the state were also included.

Although only 23 percent of the facilities in Clark County were surveyed, they accounted for 49 percent of the spaces licensed for that county. In contrast, 23 percent of the licensees in rural/nonurban Nevada have 23 percent of the spaces; in Washoe County, 27 percent hold 34 percent of the slots. It would appear that a number of large child care centers operate in Clark County.

DAYS/HOURS OF OPERATION

The following information may be of interest with regard to days and hours of operation for child care centers:

- Although all facilities surveyed operated during normal working hours, only 13 percent of the total spaces statewide were available for weekend care and only 9 percent were open for at least part of the night.
- Rural and nonurban areas of the state fared better in this regard than did the urban areas--36 percent of the spaces surveyed in rural facilities were available for weekend care; 35 percent were available for evening or 24-hour care.

VACANCIES

With regard to vacancies in child care facilities, it should be noted that, in general, the larger facilities reported a greater proportion of vacancies than smaller facilities or family care homes. The following information was developed:

- For the facilities surveyed, a 10 percent vacancy rate was reported statewide. Rural/nonurban areas surveyed have a lower rate (8 percent), than do Clark (9 percent) or Washoe (14 percent) or counties.
- Over one-half (51 percent) of the licensees surveyed reported all spaces filled--no vacancies.
- Sixty-two percent of the facilities in Washoe County reported no vacancies, indicating a greater number of openings in those centers reporting vacancies.
- There are significantly fewer vacancies for infants and toddlers than for children ages 3 and older.

WAITING LISTS

Eighty-one of the 167 facilities surveyed did not keep a waiting list, or had no names listed at the time of the survey. For facilities keeping such a list, the following information was derived:

- Statewide, over 1,000 children are on waiting lists of the facilities surveyed--this represents 11 percent of the total spaces surveyed.
- Approximately one-third of the children on waiting lists are younger children--infants or toddlers.
- As a percentage of the total spaces available, Washoe County has a greater proportion of children awaiting placement (13 percent) than do other parts of the state.
- Washoe County also has a higher proportion of infants and toddlers on waiting lists.

- Rural/nonurban areas have a small number of children on such lists (4 percent of licensed spaces); however, spaces are being sought for twice as many infants and toddlers as for older children.
- There appears to be little shortage of space for children age 7 or older--statewide, only seven children of this age group were reported to be on a waiting list.

INFANT CARE INQUIRIES

About 95 percent of the facilities surveyed reported one or more inquiries per week about the availability of infant care. Other information of interest includes the following:

- The licensees surveyed reported 730 inquiries per week concerning the availability of infant care.
- In Washoe County, only 92 percent of surveyed facilities reported such inquiries, compared to 96 percent for rural/nonurban licensees.

AFFORDABILITY

The final question on the survey concerned the number of persons inquiring about child care charges who indicate that they are unable to afford the "going rate." About one-half (49 percent) of the licensees surveyed reported one or more such inquiries per week. The following may also be of interest:

- Eighty-one facilities statewide reported receiving 344 inquiries per week.
- In Clark County, 52 percent of the licensees reported such inquiries, compared with 33 percent of facilities in rural/nonurban areas.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The survey seems to confirm testimony received by the subcommittee concerning the following matters:

1. There appears to be a significant shortage of infant/toddler care in Nevada, especially in Washoe County.
2. Facilities offering evening or weekend coverage for shift workers are very limited, particularly in Clark County--the rural/nonurban areas have a greater percentage of available spaces.
3. A smaller proportion of all licensees in Washoe County (38 percent) reported vacancies in comparison with Clark County (55 percent).
4. Judging from the number of inquiries, there seems to be a shortage of affordable child care for low-income Nevadans.
5. Child care facilities licensed for large numbers of children seem to be more prevalent in urban areas (especially Clark County), than in the rural/nonurban areas of the state. Also, vacancies seem to occur most frequently in the larger child care facilities.

HPS/dr:ACR47-SURVEY

TECHNICAL NOTES

The following assumptions were made with regard to incomplete responses:

Vacancy rates: When a response indicated the occurrence of vacancies, but did not list the number or the ages of the children, the vacancy rate and the children's ages were derived using the prevailing data for that region.

Waiting list: When a response indicated the presence of a waiting list, but did not specify either the number or the ages of the children on the list, the waiting list rate and the ages of the children were derived using the prevailing data for that region.

Infant care/affordability inquiries: When a range was given in a response ("5 to 10," for instance), the average was recorded.

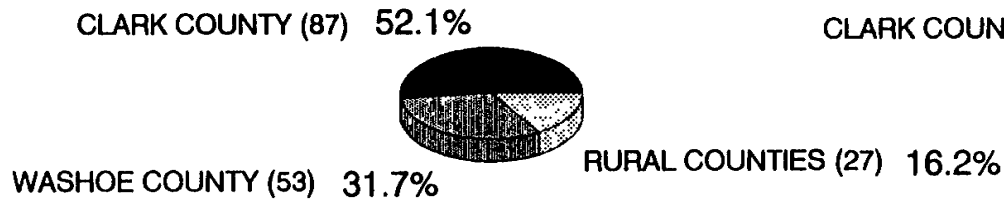
**NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITIES
COMPARISON OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS
WITH ALL LICENSED FACILITIES
(MARCH 1990)**

	<u>Facilities Surveyed</u>	<u>Total Facilities</u>	<u>Spaces Surveyed</u>	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Statewide	167	693	9,171	22,815	24% of the facilities have 40% of the total spaces
Clark County	87	381	6,078	12,310	23% of the facilities have 49% of the spaces
Washoe County	53	193	2,075	6,065	27% of the facilities have 34% of the spaces
Rural Counties	27	119	1,018	4,440	23% of the facilities have 23% of the spaces

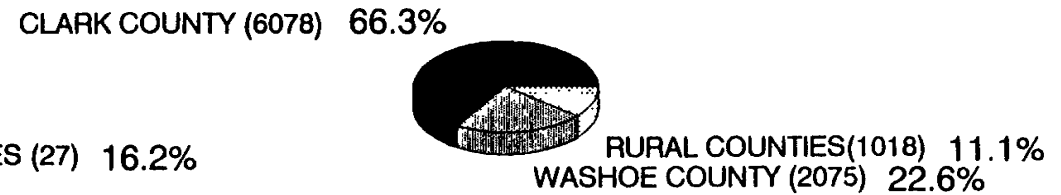
Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART3

NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITIES PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS (MARCH 1990)



**NUMBER OF FACILITIES
SURVEYED**

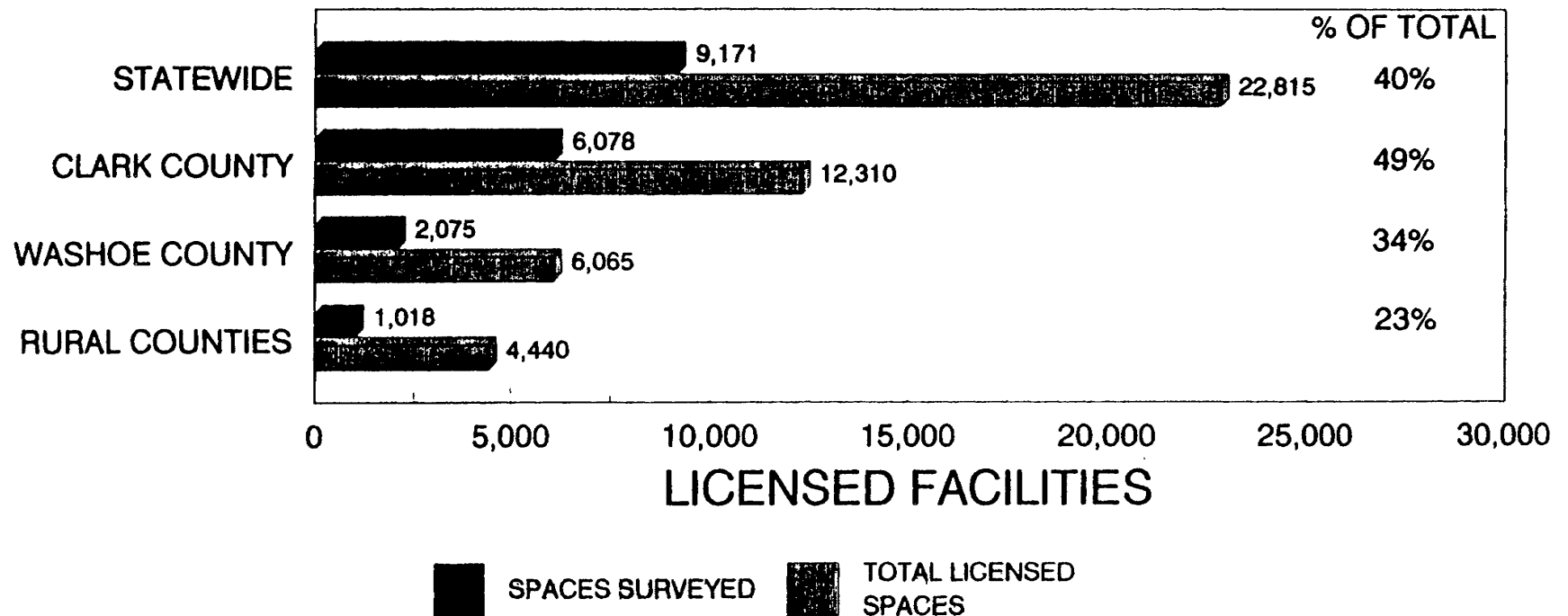


**NUMBER OF SPACES
SURVEYED**

Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITIES PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS VS. ALL FACILITIES (MARCH 1990)

REGION



Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division—Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**PERCENTAGE OF LICENSED CHILD CARE SPACES
IN NEVADA FACILITIES SURVEYED
AVAILABLE WEEKENDS AND NIGHTS
(MARCH 1990)**

	Total Surveyed (<u>& Total Spaces</u>)	Surveyed Spaces Available <u>Weekends</u>¹	Surveyed Spaces Available <u>Nights</u>²
Statewide	167 (9,171)	13% (1,228)	9% (825)
Clark County	87 (6,078)	11% (647)	4% (256)
Washoe County	53 (2,075)	10% (217)	10% (211)
Rural Counties	27 (1,018)	36% (364)	35%(358)

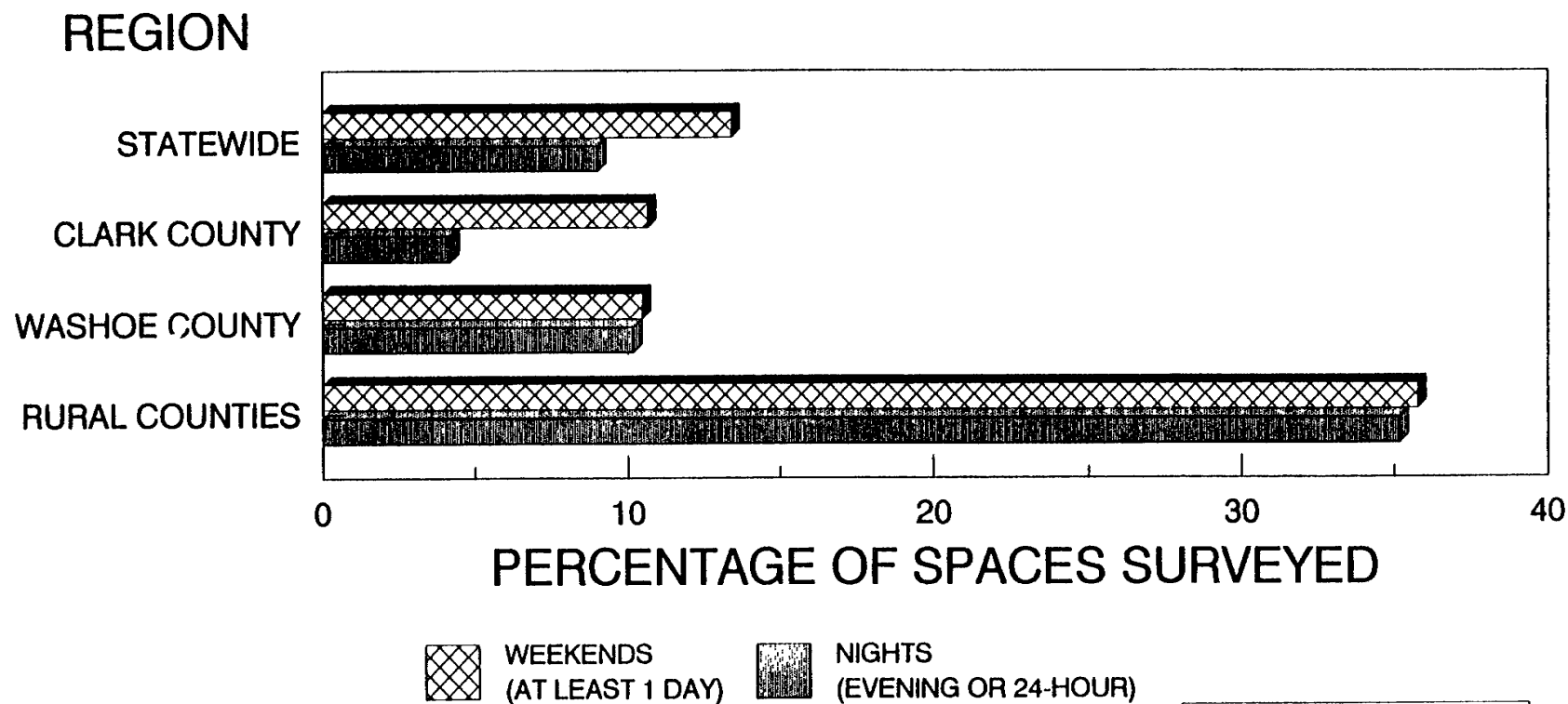
¹Includes at least 1 day of the weekend.

²Includes both evening and 24-hour care.

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART4

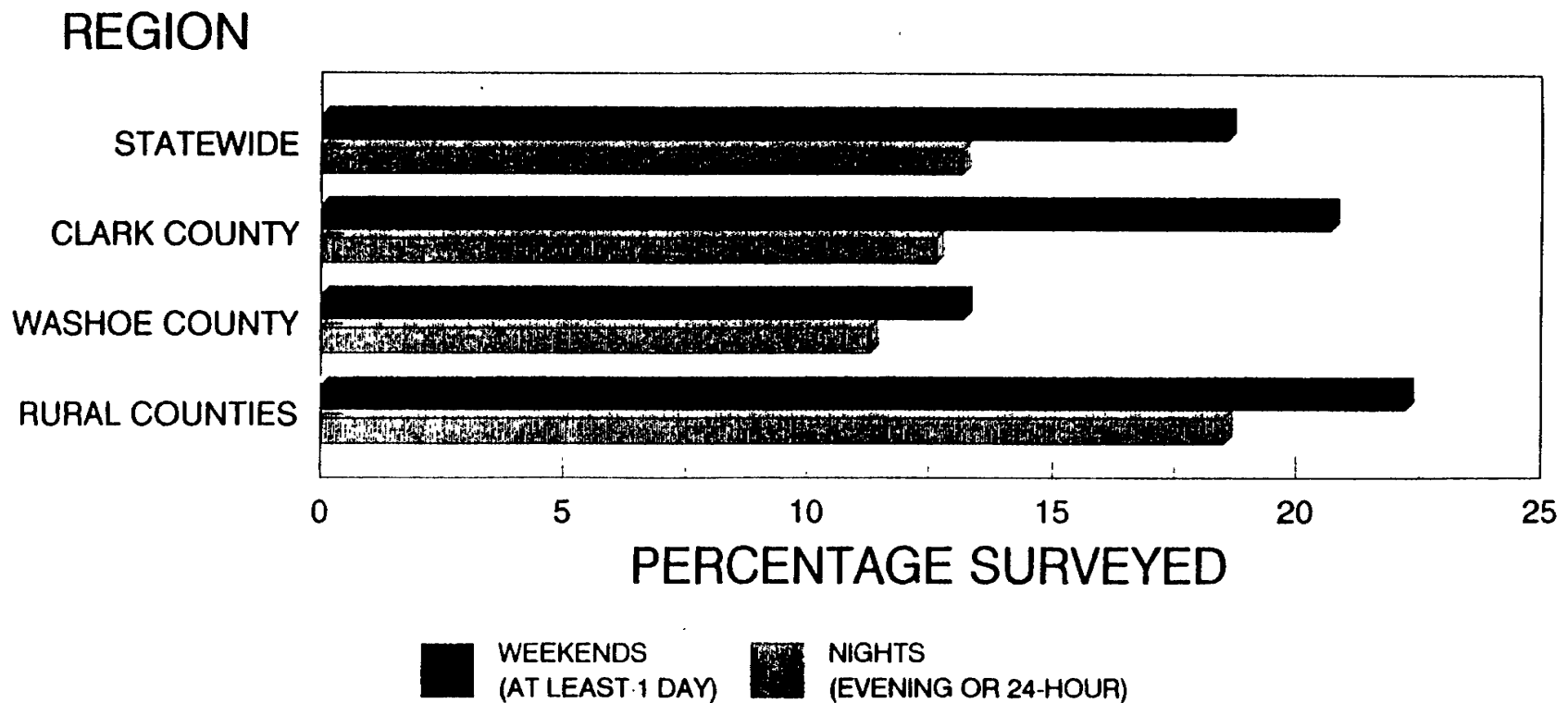
**NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITY OPERATING HOURS
--PERCENTAGE OF SPACES IN FACILITIES SURVEYED--
(MARCH 1990)**



Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

NOTE: All facilities surveyed accept children during normal work days/hours

**NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITY OPERATING HOURS
--PERCENTAGE SURVEYED, STATEWIDE AND BY REGION--
(MARCH 1990)**



Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

NOTE: All facilities surveyed accept children during normal work days/hours

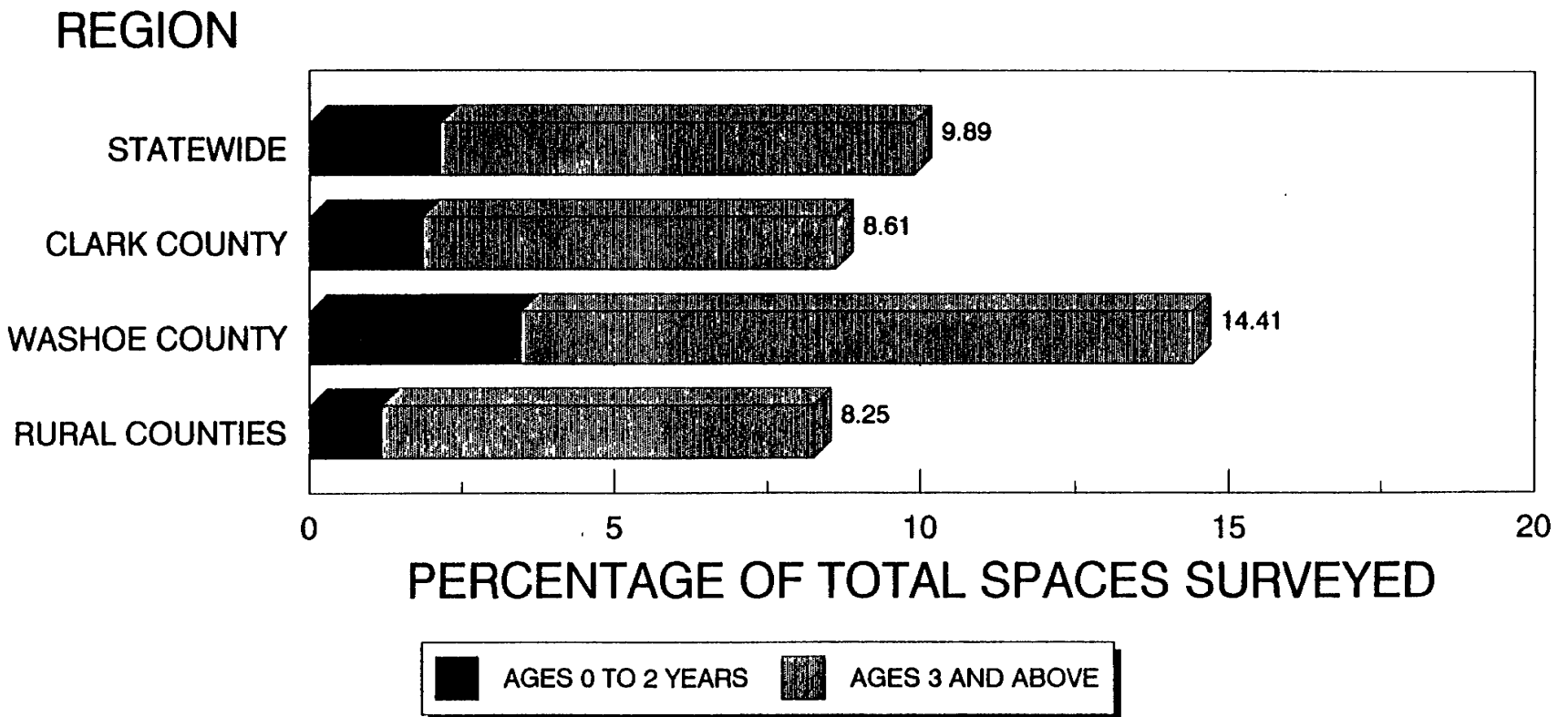
VACANT CHILD CARE SPACES IN NEVADA FACILITIES SURVEYED (MARCH 1990)

	<u>Vacancy Rate for Spaces Surveyed</u>	<u>Surveyed Spaces Vacant Ages 0-2</u>	<u>Surveyed Spaces Vacant Ages 3 & Up</u>	<u>No Vacancies Number/ (Percent Surveyed)</u>
Statewide (167 facilities with 9,171 spaces)	10%	197	711	85 (51%)
Clark County (87 facilities with 6,078 spaces)	9%	113	411	39 (45%)
Washoe County (53 facilities with 2,075 spaces)	14%	72	227	33 (62%)
Rural Counties (27 facilities with 1,018 spaces)	8%	12	73	13 (48%)

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

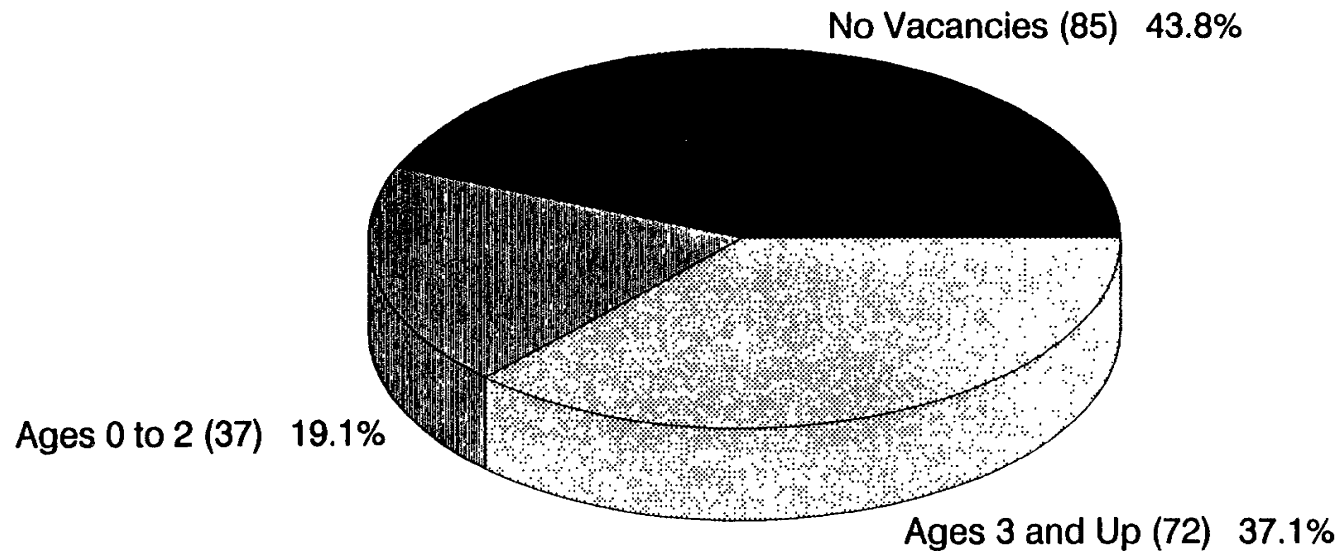
HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART6

***VACANCIES IN NEVADA'S CHILD CARE FACILITIES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SPACES SURVEYED
(MARCH 1990)***



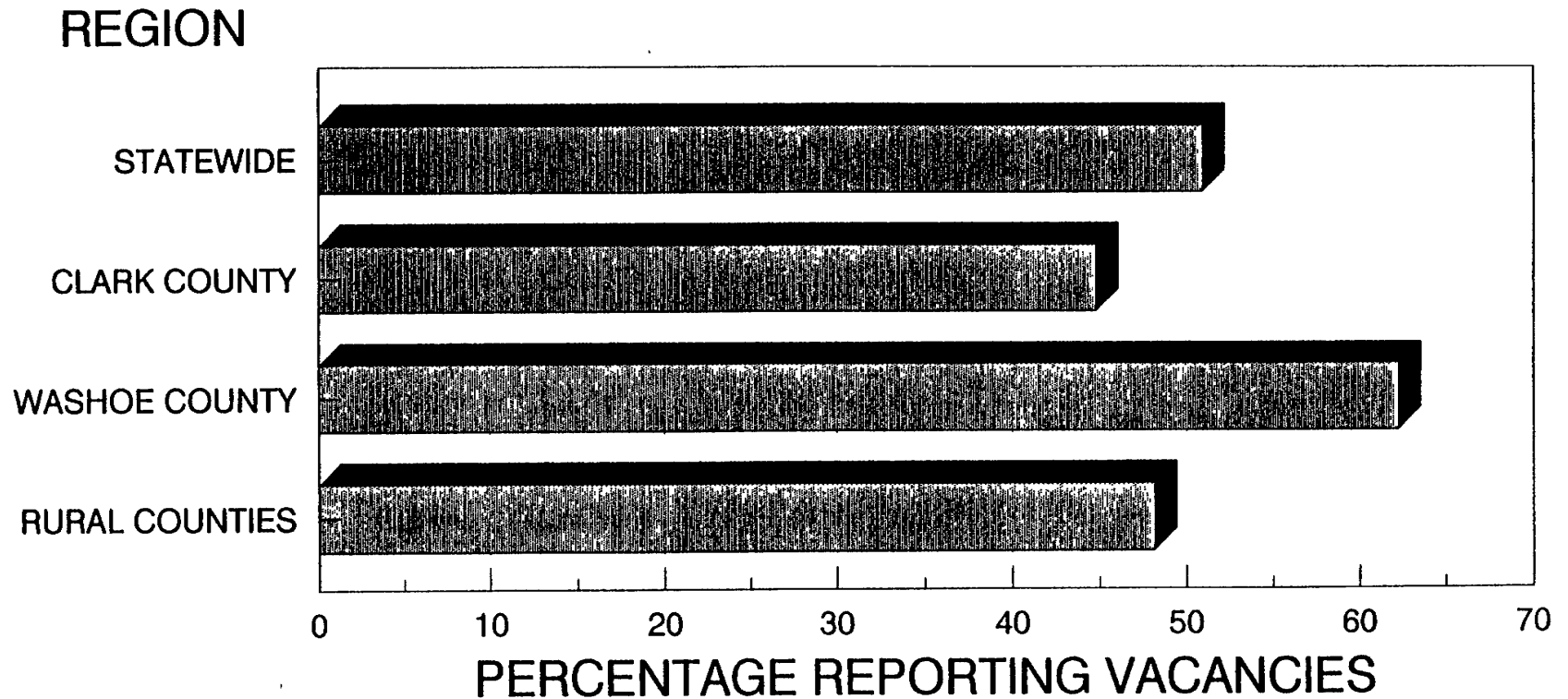
Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**NEVADA CHILD CARE VACANCIES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF FACILITIES SURVEYED
(MARCH 1990)**



Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**NEVADA CHILD CARE CENTERS REPORTING VACANCIES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACILITIES SURVEYED
(MARCH 1990)**



Source: 1990 survey of 167 licensed child care facilities by Bureau of Services for Child Care & Research Division--Legislative Counsel Bureau.

NEVADA CHILD CARE FACILITIES SURVEYED REPORTING A WAITING LIST (MARCH 1990)

	<u>Number On List Ages 0-2</u>	<u>Number On List Ages 3-6</u>	<u>Number On List Ages 7+</u>	<u>Total (& % of Total Surveyed)</u>	<u>Do Not Keep or No List</u>
Statewide	314	732	7	1,053 (11%)	81
Clark County	174	569	2	745 (12%)	45
Washoe County	111	153	-	264 (13%)	21
Rural/Nonurban Counties	29	10	5	44 (4%)	15

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

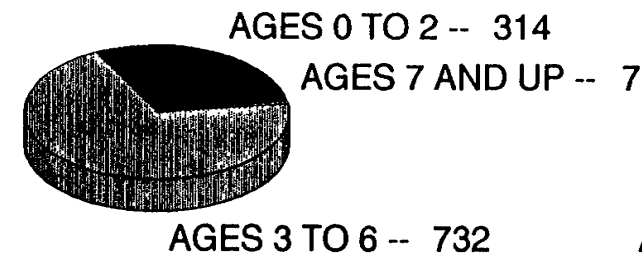
HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART7

NEVADA CHILD CARE WAITING LIST (BY REGION)

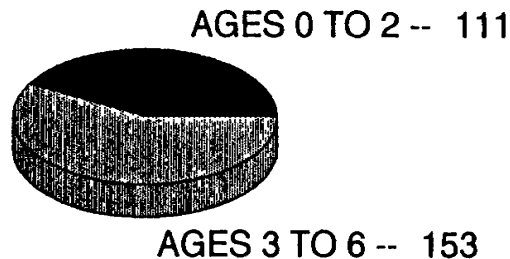
NUMBER OF SPACES AVAILABLE BY AGE GROUP
(FOR THOSE FACILITIES REPORTING A WAITING LIST)

WAITING LIST
As a Percentage
of Total Spaces
Surveyed

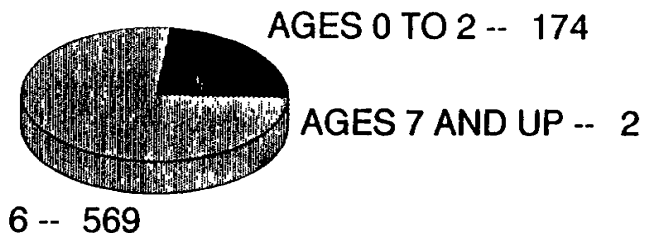
CLARK 12%
WASHOE 14%
RURALS 4%
STATE 11%



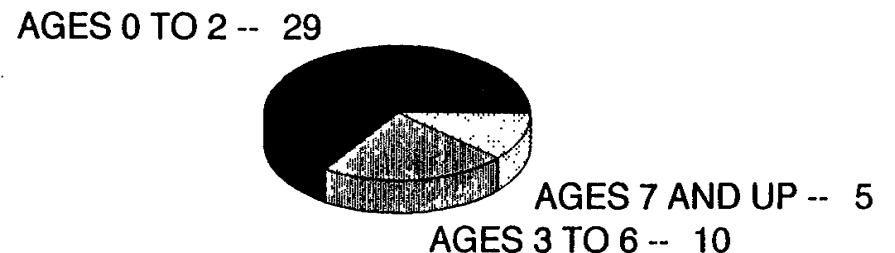
STATEWIDE



WASHOE COUNTY



CLARK COUNTY



RURAL COUNTIES

CLARK--45 OF 87 (51%) DID NOT HAVE OR KEEP LIST
WASHOE--21 OF 53 (40%) DID NOT HAVE/KEEP A LIST
RURALS--15 OF 27 (56%) DID NOT HAVE/KEEP A LIST

PERSONS IN NEVADA NEEDING INFANT CARE
(NUMBER OF INQUIRIES PER WEEK,
STATEWIDE AND BY REGION,
MARCH 1990)

	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Inquiries/Week*</u>
Statewide	158 (or 95%)	730
Clark County	83 (or 95%)	487
Washoe County	49 (or 92%)	160
Rural Counties	26 (or 96%)	83

* It should be noted that a single person may make inquiries at more than one facility.

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART2

PERSONS IN NEVADA NEEDING CHILD CARE
BUT UNABLE TO AFFORD GOING RATE
(NUMBER OF INQUIRIES PER WEEK,
STATEWIDE AND BY REGION,
MARCH 1990)

	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Inquiries/Week*</u>
Statewide	81 (or 49%)	344
Clark County	46 (or 52%)	228
Washoe County	26 (or 49%)	88
Rural Counties	9 (or 33%)	28

* It should be noted that a single person may make inquiries at more than one facility.

Source: March 1990 survey of 167 Nevada child care providers conducted by the Bureau of Services for Child Care in the Youth Services Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources, and the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

HPS/dr:ACR47-CHART1

APPENDIX D

"Inventory Of Child Care Rates And Facilities--
June 1990," prepared by the Welfare Division

INVENTORY
OF CHILD CARE
RATES AND FACILITIES

June 1990

Prepared by:

NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION
INVENTORY OF CHILD CARE RATES AND FACILITIES

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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION
INVENTORY OF CHILD CARE RATES AND FACILITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

Title II of the Family Support Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-485) created the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) Program for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The JOBS Program is designed to assist AFDC recipients to become self sufficient by providing needed employment related activities and support services. Sections 301 and 302 of the Statute provide for child care assistance for 12 months for AFDC recipients who have lost eligibility due to increased earnings. Part 255 of the final regulations implements section 301 of the Act. (Attachments I & II)

Section 402(g)(1)(C) of the Act and part 255.4(a) of the regulations provide that Federal Financial Participation (FFP) is available for the actual cost of child care up to the statewide limit set by the State IV-A agency. The rates set by the state must be:

1. Based on local market rates,
2. Based on a representative sample of providers,
3. Set at the 75th percentile of the local market rates,
4. Set by type of care,
5. Set by age of the child, and
6. Set by full-time and part-time care.

B. METHODOLOGY

Nevada State Welfare Division (NSWD) obtained lists of licensed child care providers from the State Bureau of Services for Child Care, the Department of Social Services in Washoe County, and the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas. Additional providers were identified by a list generated by NSWD from previous JOBS participants who had received reimbursement for child care. Attempts were made to contact all licensed providers and every third JOBS participant listed.

Child Care Providers and JOBS participants were interviewed by telephone from May 3, 1990 to May 25, 1990. At least three attempts were made to contact each Provider or selected JOBS participant. Some providers requested that the survey be mailed to them.

Three areas were identified in the survey to develop local market rates. These areas are: Carson City, Clark County and Washoe County. Clark County includes the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson.

Instrument:

After review of Arizona's and Montana's surveys an instrument was developed that would provide information to meet federal requirements, and which would include Nevada's unique 24-hour job market (See Attachment III).

Each area surveyed had different standards for type of care. Attachment IV identifies what standards were used for the survey to determine Provider Codes. The following Provider Codes were identified:

- 1 = Licensed Child Care Center, Nursery School, Preschool.
- 2 = Licensed Group Care Home.
- 3 = Registered Family Day Care Home.
- 4 = In Client's Home Child Care.
- 5 = Unlicensed Facility outside the client's home.

Computer Program:

Computer software "Paradox 3" was the statistical program used to enter the data and compile the results for the survey.

C. RESULTS

General Findings:

The total number of providers or JOBS participants identified for an interview was 945. 634 (67.1%) interviews were completed. Of the 945 identified survey participants 738 were from the licensed/registered providers' list and 207 participants were from the selected JOBS participants' list. Of the Providers' list 578 (78.3%) completed the interviews. Of the JOBS participants' list 56 (27.1%) completed the interviews. The reason for the low completion rate for the JOBS participants' list is that 35 of the identified JOBS participants to be contacted had no phones and therefore could not be reached, and of the remaining participants most were being reimbursed for child care with licensed providers which had already been contacted from the first list.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize the number of interviews attempted and completed by local areas.

Table 1
SURVEY RESULTS TOTAL SAMPLE

Description	Carson		Clark		Washoe		Total	
	Nbr	%	Nbr	%	Nbr	%	Nbr	%
Total Sample	51	100.0	580	100.0	314	100.0	945	100.0
Interviews Completed	35	68.6	367	63.3	232	73.9	634	67.1
Surveys Not Completed	16	31.4	213	36.7	82	26.1	311	32.9
No phone	5		23		7		35	
*Not entered	1		21		2		24	
**Interviews not completed	8		163		71		242	
Mailed & not returned	2		6		2		10	

* Reason surveys were not entered: providers on list not child care centers, but specialized - example: child care for clients of specific health clubs, etc.

** Reason interviews were not completed were that phone numbers not in service or not a child care facility, provider is out of business, or interview was refused.

Table 2
SURVEY RESULTS BY LICENSED/REGISTERED PROVIDER OR CLIENT CONTACT

Area	License/Registered Provider			Client Contact		
	Total Surveyed	Interviews Completed		Total Surveyed	Interviews Completed *	
		Nbr	%		Nbr	%
Carson	37	33	89.2	14	2	14.3
Clark	435	330	75.9	145	37	25.5
Washoe	266	215	80.8	48	17	35.4
TOTAL	738	578	78.3	207	56	27.1

* Interviews completed reflect incomplete interviews if client's children are enrolled in licensed facilities which were already interviewed from the Licensed Provider list.

Table 3 summarizes the number of providers and number of licensed spaces with completed interviews for each area and for each type of provider. Of the total number of licensed spaces 88.6% are Provider 1 (licensed center, nursery school or pre-school) spaces. Most of Provider 4 (care in client's home) and all of Provider 5 (unlicensed care) types are not licensed facilities and therefore do not include any spaces in Table 3, as only licensed spaces are included.

Table 3
COMPLETED INTERVIEWS BY PROVIDER CODE
(Nbr. of Providers and Nbr. of Licensed Spaces)

Area	Provider Code										Total	
	Center (1)		Group Care (2)		Family Day (3)		Client's Home (4)		Unlicensed (5)			
	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces	# of Prvdr	# of Spaces
Carson	28	1,002	2	19	4	18	0	0	1	0	35	1,039
Clark	126	11,183	12	142	197	1,136	19	0	13	0	367	12,461
Wasboe	<u>60</u>	<u>4,793</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>5,662</u>
TOTAL	214	16,978	17	197	308	1,805	72	182	23	0	634	19,162

The greatest number of children in care, 59%, are age 3-5 (preschool), followed by the age 1-2 (toddlers) group at 17.9%. Only 6.3% of all children in care of providers contacted are infants. Table 4 summarizes the number of children by age group in each area for the completed interviews.

Table 4
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Infants</u> <u>(under 1 yr)</u>	<u>Toddlers</u> <u>(1-2 years)</u>	<u>Preschool</u> <u>(3-5 years)</u>	<u>School Age</u> <u>(over 6 yrs)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(calculated)</u>
Carson					
Provider 1	55	119	577	266	1,017
Provider 2	0	0	2	3	5
Provider 3	1	6	9	4	20
Provider 4	0	0	0	0	0
Provider 5	2	2	0	0	4
TOTAL	58	127	588	273	1,046
Clark					
Provider 1	490	1,569	6,452	1,642	10,153
Provider 2	20	58	73	2	153
Provider 3	186	413	363	127	1,089
Provider 4	6	7	3	5	21
Provider 5	2	7	6	11	26
TOTAL	704	2,054	6,897	1,787	11,442
Washoe					
Provider 1	207	599	2,556	773	4,135
Provider 2	9	11	15	2	37
Provider 3	92	255	208	83	638
Provider 4	24	89	54	22	189
Provider 5	5	6	4	3	18
TOTAL	337	960	2,837	883	5,017
GRAND TOTAL	1,099(6.3%)	3,141(17.9%)	10,322(59%)	2,943(16.8%)	17,505

Of providers completing the interview only 775 spaces (4.2%) of a total of 18,200 spaces of children in care and available full time openings are spaces which are not filled. Table 5 summarizes the number of spaces which are available at this time. However, there are 1,171 children on waiting lists. Reasons for available spaces while there are waiting lists were not pursued during this survey. There may be preferences for particular providers which do not have openings, or the openings available may not match the children's ages on the waiting lists, or the areas with waiting lists are not in the areas where the demand for child care may be.

Table 6 summarizes the number of children on waiting lists by area and by provider code. The greatest number of children (38.3%) are on a waiting list for one to six months. Table 7 summarizes the average time on a waiting list by area.

Table 5
NUMBER OF FULL TIME OPENINGS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Provider Code</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
Carson	74	5	0	0	0	79
Clark	1,042	10	124	0	1	1,177
Washoe	677	1	69	28	0	775

Table 6
NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON WAITING LISTS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Provider Code</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
Carson	101	0	0	0	6	107
Clark	2,280	94	303	0	0	2,677
Washoe	963	8	166	34	0	1,171

Table 7
AVERAGE TIME ON WAITING LIST

	<u>Number of Responses</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Carson</u>	<u>Clark</u>	<u>Washoe</u>	
Less than one month	2	27	18	47
One to six months	9	63	33	105
Seven to twelve months	2	17	17	36
Over one year	1	18	15	34
Don't know	0	41	11	52

The average number of hours considered to be full-time care by all providers completing interviews is almost 6 hours per day. Some providers considered a child as full time even if the child was under their care for one hour per day and charged a full day's charge. Other providers charged only by the hour and therefore they responded with a zero number of hours for full-time care. Table 8 summarizes the responses of providers as to what is considered to be full-time care, by area and provider type.

Table 8
AVERAGE TIME IN HOURS CONSIDERED FULL TIME CARE

Area	Provider Code				
	1	2	3	4	5
Carson	4.65	-	-	-	4
Clark	5.63	5.66	7.22	5.71	5.17
Washoe	5.88	5.33	6.67	6.58	6

Assumptions:

The following assumptions were made when converting responses from the providers to a standardized response:

1. Each week has five (5) working days,
2. Each day has six (6) hours for full day charge,
3. Each day has four (4) hours for part time charge,
4. Before and after school care is four (4) hours per day,
5. Each month has 4.2 weeks,
6. Registration fees per year or family are reported as charges per child,
7. If handicapped charges were reported to be the same as the other age groups the charge for preschoolers was entered, and
8. Family discounts on a percentage basis were calculated on the preschool full-time charge.

Provider Responses:

The responses of the providers completing interviews for each type of care surveyed are contained in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 lists the responses by the number of licensed spaces available for each response. The number of Providers offering child care in the evenings, nights, weekends, or holidays is quite limited and may be an impediment to employment.

TABLE 9
AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE BY AGE OF CHILD, AREA, AND PROVIDER

Q #	Description	Provider 1*						Provider 2*						Provider 3*						Provider 4*						Provider 5*					
		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
7.	Infant Full-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	15	13	58	68	18	42	2	2	9	3	3	0	2	2	176	21	3	25	0	0	5	14	1	6	1	0	1	12	3	5
	# of Spaces	493	509	4,485	4,698	2,015	2,778	6	19	111	31	36	0	12	6	1,025	111	129	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Toddler Full-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	19	9	112	14	44	16	2	2	10	2	3	0	2	2	187	10	149	5	0	0	5	14	2	5	1	0	4	9	4	4
	# of Spaces	623	379	10,225	958	4,113	680	6	19	123	19	36	0	12	6	1,086	50	817	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Preschool Full-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	26	2	121	5	58	2	1	1	11	1	2	1	4	0	185	12	145	9	0	0	3	16	2	5	0	1	4	9	4	4
	# of Spaces	892	110	10,983	200	4,675	118	7	12	132	10	24	12	18	0	1,087	49	805	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	School Age Full-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	21	7	100	26	44	16	0	2	3	9	0	3	3	0	99	98	98	56	0	0	2	17	2	5	0	1	2	11	2	6
	# of Spaces	698	304	9,538	1,645	3,862	931	0	19	38	104	0	36	12	0	568	568	556	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Before/After School Care																														
	# of Providers	24	4	94	32	43	18	1	1	3	9	1	2	2	2	82	115	84	70	0	0	0	19	2	5	0	1	8	9	3	5
	# of Spaces	787	215	8,887	2,396	3,700	1,093	12	7	38	104	12	24	6	12	496	640	479	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Handicapped Children Full-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	16	12	55	71	29	31	0	2	8	6	2	1	2	2	64	133	62	112	0	0	0	19	0	7	1	0	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	623	379	5,139	6,044	2,280	2,513	0	19	92	50	24	12	12	6	359	777	231	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Infant Part-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	11	17	37	89	10	50	0	2	6	6	2	1	1	3	108	89	62	92	0	0	2	17	1	6	1	0	2	11	3	5
	# of Spaces	326	676	2,808	8,375	1,017	3,776	0	19	75	67	24	12	6	12	642	494	324	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Toddler Part-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	15	13	98	28	52	8	0	2	6	6	1	2	1	3	115	82	76	78	0	0	2	17	3	4	1	0	2	11	4	4
	# of Spaces	504	498	8,991	2,192	4,208	585	0	19	75	67	12	24	4	12	681	455	386	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Preschool Part-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	21	7	106	20	55	5	0	2	7	5	1	2	3	1	115	82	76	78	0	0	0	19	2	5	0	1	3	10	1	7
	# of Spaces	728	274	9,585	1,598	4,236	557	0	19	85	57	12	24	12	6	488	448	396	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	School Age Part-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	18	10	90	36	43	18	1	1	5	7	1	2	2	2	90	107	61	93	0	0	4	15	3	4	0	1	6	7	2	4
	# of Spaces	612	390	8,470	2,513	3,701	1,092	12	7	64	78	12	24	4	12	546	590	329	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Handicapped Children Part-Time Care																														
	# of Providers	14	14	5,911	79	29	31	0	2	3	9	1	2	1	3	38	159	24	150	0	0	0	19	0	7	1	0	2	11	0	8
	# of Spaces	488	514	5,272	53	2,170	2,423	0	19	37	105	12	24	6	12	215	921	129	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Provider 1 - Licensed Child care Center
 Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home
 Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home
 Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care
 Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

TABLE 10
AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE AND SPECIAL CHARGES BY AREA AND PROVIDER

Q #	Description	Provider 1*						Provider 2*						Provider 3*						Provider 4*						Provider 5*					
		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe		Carson		Clark		Mashoe	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Overtime Charge																														
	# of Providers	11	17	100	26	50	10	0	2	7	5	2	1	1	3	108	89	68	86	0	0	0	19	0	7	0	1	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	369	633	9,303	1,880	4,125	668	0	19	85	57	24	12	6	12	644	492	378	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Evening Care																														
	# of Providers	1	27	17	109	4	56	0	2	2	10	0	3	0	4	44	153	23	131	0	0	0	19	1	6	0	1	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	10	992	1,268	9,915	542	4,251	0	19	30	112	0	36	0	18	281	855	139	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Night Care																														
	# of Providers	1	27	15	111	2	58	0	2	2	10	0	3	0	4	30	167	17	137	0	0	0	19	0	7	0	1	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	10	992	1,157	10,026	315	4,478	0	19	30	112	0	36	0	18	200	936	96	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Weekend Care																														
	# of Providers	1	27	25	101	5	55	0	2	3	9	0	3	0	4	10	167	18	136	0	0	0	19	1	6	1	0	0	13	1	7
	# of Spaces	10	992	1,988	9,195	475	4,318	0	19	42	100	0	36	0	18	181	955	106	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Holiday Care																														
	# of Providers	1	27	20	106	24	36	0	2	2	10	1	2	0	4	66	131	43	111	0	0	0	19	0	7	1	0	0	13	1	7
	# of Spaces	75	917	1,343	9,840	2,046	2,747	0	19	23	119	12	24	0	18	376	760	242	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Family Discount																														
	# of Providers	21	7	94	32	50	10	0	2	7	5	3	0	1	3	113	84	90	64	0	0	0	19	0	7	1	0	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	704	298	9,419	1,764	4,173	620	0	19	82	60	36	0	6	12	653	483	498	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Registration Fees																														
	# of Providers	9	19	110	16	412	6	0	2	5	7	1	2	0	4	29	164	4	150	0	0	0	19	0	7	0	1	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	389	613	10,705	478	4,381	54	0	19	61	81	12	24	0	18	171	965	25	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Charge for Meals																														
	# of Providers	1	27	22	104	12	48	0	2	0	12	0	3	0	4	4	193	3	151	0	0	0	19	0	7	0	1	0	13	0	8
	# of Spaces	10	992	2,029	9,154	1,494	3,299	0	19	0	142	0	36	0	18	21	1,115	12	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility																															

75th Percentile Charges:

Tables 11 through 16 summarize the results by provider type, area and child's age for full time, part time, off-hour time charges, as well as charges for overtime, registration fees, meals and family discount. The 75th percentile is reported on these tables. If there are only one or two providers responding to the question the 100th percentile is reported. The 75th percentile is calculated as described in Federal Register 54 (197) p.42228 (Attachment I).

The results in Tables 11, 13 and 15 are by the number of providers responding affirmatively to the question. The results in Tables 12, 14 and 16 are for the same questions but with the 75th percentile calculated on the number of licensed spaces for the provider type responding affirmatively to the question. Most of Provider 4s and all of Provider 5s did not have licensed spaces and therefore have no results listed as to the percentile based on the number of spaces.

TABLE 11
FULL-TIME CHARGE PER DAY BY NUMBER OF PROVIDERS

Q #	Age Group	Provider 1			Provider 2			Provider 3			Provider 4			Provider 5		
		Carson	Clark	Mathew	Carson	Clark	Mathew	Carson	Clark	Mathew	Carson	Clark	Mathew	Carson	Clark	Mathew
7.	Infants (under 1)															
	75th Percentile*	\$12.25	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$ -	\$14.75	\$16.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$ -	\$11.50	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$14.25
	Range	\$11.00-15.00	\$ 7.00-10.00	\$12.00-20.00	-	\$12.00-16.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$15.00-19.00	\$7.00-20.00	\$8.00-18.00	-	\$ 4.00-14.00	\$12.00-12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$14.00-15.00
	# of Providers	15	58	18	0	9	3	1	174	229	0	5	1	1	1	3
8.	Toddlers (1-2 yrs)															
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$ -	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$ -	\$10.00	\$14.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$11.00-14.00	\$ 2.24-10.00	\$11.00-20.00	-	\$12.00-15.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$7.00-18.00	\$8.00-16.00	-	\$ 4.00-12.00	\$14.00-14.00	\$10.00	\$7.00-14.00	\$ 9.00-15.00
	# of Providers	19	112	44	0	10	3	2	187	149	0	5	2	1	4	5
9.	Preschooler (3-5 yrs)															
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$ -	\$12.50	\$14.00	\$ -	\$12.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$ 5.25-15.00	\$ 0.00-10.00	\$10.00-17.00	\$12.00	\$ 2.62-15.00	\$12.00-18.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$4.05-14.00	\$9.00-16.00	-	\$10.00-14.00	\$10.00-14.00	-	\$7.00-14.00	\$ 7.95-15.00
	# of Providers	24	121	57	1	31	2	4	185	145	0	3	2	0	4	5
10.	School Age (over 6)															
	75th Percentile*	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$ -	\$12.50	\$ -	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$ -	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$ -	\$12.00	\$ 9.00
	Range	\$ 8.00-15.00	\$ 4.40-10.00	\$ 9.00-17.00	-	\$13.00-14.00	-	\$11.00-12.00	\$9.00-18.00	\$9.00-16.00	-	\$10.00-16.00	\$10.00-14.00	-	\$7.00-12.00	\$ 7.95-9.00
	# of Providers	21	100	44	0	3	0	3	99	98	0	2	2	0	2	2
11.	Before & After School															
	75th Percentile*	\$9.09	\$9.00	\$9.90	\$5.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 7.00	\$13.00	\$9.00	\$ 9.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$10.00	\$ -	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.48
	Range	\$ 9.00-17.00	\$ 1.00-16.00	\$ 5.00-14.00	\$9.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 7.00	\$12.00-12.00	\$3.00-14.00	\$1.00-15.00	-	-	\$10.00-14.00	-	\$2.50-12.00	\$ 4.50-7.95
	# of Providers	24	94	42	1	3	1	2	82	84	0	0	2	0	4	3
12.	Handicapped**															
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.10	\$ -	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$10.00	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$ 5.25-15.00	\$ 0.00-10.00	\$11.00-14.00	\$ -	\$ 2.62-14.00	\$13.00-15.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$4.05-15.00	\$9.00-18.00	-	-	-	\$10.00	-	-
	# of Providers	14	55	28	6	8	2	2	44	42	0	0	0	1	0	0

* 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in area.

** If charge same as other age groups, the charge for preschoolers was used.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center

Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home

Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home

Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care

Provider 5 - Relicensed Facility

TABLE 12
FULL-TIME CHARGE PER DAY BY NUMBER OF LICENSED SPACES

Q #	Age Group	Provider 1				Provider 2			Provider 3		
		Carson	Clark	Washoe		Carson	Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe
7.	Infants (under 1)										
	75th Percentile*	\$13.00	\$17.00	\$18.40	\$ -	\$15.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
	Range	\$11.00-15.00	\$7.00-30.00	\$12.00-30.00	-	\$12.00-16.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$7.00-20.00	\$8.00-18.00	\$8.00-18.00
	# of Spaces	493	4,485	2,015	0	111	36	12	1,025	713	713
8.	Toddlers (1-2 yrs)										
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$16.67	\$ -	\$14.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$11.00-14.00	\$2.24-30.00	\$11.00-30.00	-	\$12.00-15.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$7.00-18.00	\$8.00-16.00	\$8.00-16.00
	# of Spaces	633	10,225	4,113	0	123	36	12	1,086	817	817
9.	Preschooler (3-5 yrs)										
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$ 5.25-15.00	\$0.00-30.00	\$10.00-17.00	\$12.00-12.00	\$ 2.62-15.00	\$13.00-13.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$4.05-16.00	\$8.00-16.00	\$8.00-16.00
	# of Spaces	892	10,983	4,581	7	132	24	18	1,087	805	805
10.	School Age (over 6)										
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$13.60	\$14.00	\$ -	\$14.00	\$ -	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$ 8.00-15.00	\$6.40-30.00	\$ 5.00-17.00	-	\$12.00-14.00	\$ -	\$11.00-12.00	\$9.00-18.00	\$8.00-16.00	\$8.00-16.00
	# of Spaces	498	9,538	3,862	0	38	0	12	568	556	556
11.	Before & After School										
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.80	\$ 5.00	\$10.00	\$ 7.00	\$13.00	\$ 9.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Range	\$ 3.00-17.00	\$1.00-16.00	\$ 5.00-14.00	\$ 5.00-5.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$7.00 - 7.00	\$12.00-12.00	\$3.00-14.00	\$3.00-15.00	\$3.00-15.00
	# of Spaces	787	8,887	3,700	12	38	12	6	496	479	479
12.	Handicapped**										
	75th Percentile*	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$14.80	\$ -	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$14.00
	Range	\$ 5.25-13.00	\$0.00-30.00	\$11.00-16.00	-	\$ 2.62-15.00	\$13.00-13.00	\$11.00-15.00	\$4.05-25.00	\$9.00-18.00	\$9.00-18.00
	# of Spaces	623	5,139	2,280	0	92	24	12	359	231	231

* 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in the local market area.

** If charge is the same as other age groups, the charge for preschoolers was used.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center

Provider 2 - Licensee Group Care Home

Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home

Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care

Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

TABLE 13
PART-TIME CHARGE PER HOUR BY NUMBER OF PROVIDERS

Age Group	Provider 1			Provider 2			Provider 3			Carson	Provider 4			Provider 5		
	Carson	Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe		Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe	
13. Infants (under 1)																
75th Percentile	\$3.00	\$3.46	\$3.43	\$ -	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ -	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	2.00
Range	\$1.65-3.75	\$1.20-7.50	\$2.00-4.50	-	\$2.00-4.75	\$3.25-3.25	\$2.75	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$1.25-12.00	-	\$1.50-2.00	\$2.00-2.00	\$2.00	\$1.75-2.00	\$1.25-2.00	
# of Providers	11	37	10	0	6	2	1	108	62	0	2	1	1	3	3	
14. Toddlers (1-2 yrs)																
75th Percentile*	\$2.81	\$2.84	\$3.00	\$ -	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ -	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	
Range	\$1.65-12.00	\$0.00-7.50	\$.67-5.00	-	\$2.00-4.50	\$3.25	\$2.75	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$1.25-12.00	-	\$2.00-2.00	\$1.50-2.00	\$3.00	\$1.25-2.50	\$1.25-2.00	
# of Providers	15	98	52	0	6	1	1	115	76	0	2	3	1	2	4	
15. Preschooler (3-5 yrs)																
75th Percentile*	\$2.94	\$2.55	\$3.00	\$ -	\$3.63	\$3.25	\$2.56	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.00	\$ -	\$2.13	\$1.50	
Range	\$.80-12.00	\$0.00-7.50	\$.67-5.00	-	\$2.00-4.50	\$3.25	\$2.00-2.75	\$ 1.00-5.00	\$1.25-12.00	-	-	\$1.50-2.00	-	\$1.25-2.50	\$1.50	
# of Providers	21	106	55	0	7	1	3	115	76	0	0	2	0	3	1	
16. School Age (over 6)																
75th Percentile*	\$2.39	\$2.53	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$3.37	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$ -	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$ -	\$2.25	\$2.44	
Range	\$.80-6.00	\$.83-7.50	\$1.25-4.63	\$1.25	\$2.00-4.00	\$1.75	\$2.00-2.50	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$1.25-3.75	-	\$1.00-2.50	\$1.50-2.00	\$ -	\$.31-3.00	\$1.50-2.44	
# of Providers	18	90	42	1	5	1	2	90	61	0	4	3	0	6	2	
17. Handicapped																
75th Percentile*	\$2.50	\$2.74	\$3.00	\$ -	\$4.13	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$3.75	\$3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	
Range	\$1.42-6.25	\$0.00-7.50	\$1.25-4.50	-	\$3.00-4.50	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$1.50-15.00	\$1.50-4.25	-	-	-	\$2.00	\$1.25-2.00	\$2.00-3.75	
# of Providers	14	53	29	0	3	1	1	38	24	0	0	0	1	2	4	

* 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in the local market area.

** If charge is the same as other age groups, the charge for a preschool age child is given.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center
 Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home
 Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home
 Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care
 Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

TABLE 14
PART-TIME CHARGE - PER HOUR BY NUMBER OF LICENSED SPACES

Q#	Age Group	Provider 1			Provider 2			Provider 3		
		Carson	Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe	Carson	Clark	Washoe
13.	Infants (under 1)									
	75th Percentile*	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$3.10	\$ -	\$3.75	\$.25	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Range	\$ 1.65-3.75	\$1.20-7.50	\$2.00-4.50	-	\$2.00-4.75	\$3.25-.25	\$2.75	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$1.25-12.00
	# of Spaces	326	2,808	1,017	0	75	24	6	642	324
14.	Toddlers (1-2 yrs)									
	75th Percentile*	\$3.00	\$2.86	\$3.00	\$ -	\$4.00	\$.25	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Range	\$1.65-12.00	\$0.00-7.50	\$.67-5.00	-	\$2.00-4.50	\$.25	\$2.75	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$1.25-12.00
	# of Spaces	504	8,991	4,208	0	75	12	6	681	386
15.	Preschooler (3-5 yrs)									
	75th Percentile*	\$3.00	\$2.55	\$2.90	\$ -	\$1.00	\$.25	\$2.56	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Range	\$.80-12.00	\$0.00-7.50	\$.67-5.00	\$ -	\$2.00-4.50	\$.25	\$2.00-2.75	\$ 1.00-5.00	\$1.25-12.00
	# of Spaces	728	9,585	4,236	0	85	1	12	688	396
16.	School Age (over 6)									
	75th Percentile*	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Range	\$.80-6.00	\$.87-7.50	\$1.25-4.63	\$1.25	\$2.00-4.00	\$.75	\$2.00-2.50	\$ 1.50-5.00	\$ 1.25-3.75
	# of Spaces	612	8,670	3,701	12	64	1	6	546	379
17.	Handicapped**									
	75th Percentile*	\$2.50	\$2.55	\$2.75	\$ -	\$4.00	\$.75	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.00
	Range	\$1.42-6.25	\$0.00-7.50	\$1.25-4.50	-	\$3.00-4.50	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$1.50-15.00	\$ 1.50-4.25
	# of Spaces	488	5,172	2,170	0	37	1	6	215	129

* 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in the local market area.

** If charge is the same as other age groups, the charge for preschoolers was used.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center
 Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home
 Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home
 Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care
 Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

TABLE 15
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES - PROVIDERS

Q. #	Age Group	Provider 1			Provider 2			Provider 3			Provider 4			Provider 5		
		Carson	Clark	Mathes	Carson	Clark	Mathes	Carson	Clark	Mathes	Carson	Clark	Mathes	Carson	Clark	Mathes
6.	Overtime Charge Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$10.50	\$10.00	\$60.00	\$ -	\$2.75	\$ -	\$ -	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.00	\$ -	\$10.00	\$ -
	Range	\$ 3.00-10.00	\$1.20-200.00	\$1.00-400.00	-	\$2.00-3.00	-	-	\$1.00-60.00	\$1.00-60.00	-	-	\$2.00-2.00	\$ -	\$10.00-30.00	\$ -
	# of Providers	11	108	50	6	7	0	0	108	48	0	0	1	0	1	0
18.	Charge for Breeding Care Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$8.75	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$ -	\$4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$ 3.75-3.75	\$ 1.67-6.00	\$ 3.00-3.75	-	\$2.33-4.00	-	-	\$1.00-3.75	\$1.50-3.00	-	-	\$2.00-2.00	-	-	0
	# of Providers	1	17	4	6	2	0	0	44	23	0	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Additional Charge for Night Care Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	\$1.36	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.33	\$ -	\$ -	\$1.83	\$2.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$ -	\$1.00-3.50	-	-	\$2.33-2.33	-	-	\$.67-3.00	\$2.00-2.00	-	-	-	-	-	0
	# of Providers	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Additional Charge for Weekend Care Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	\$3.00	\$.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1.83	\$2.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$ -	\$1.17-2.50	\$.30-.50	-	-	-	-	\$.33-4.17	\$.67-2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of Providers	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Additional Charge for Holiday Care Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.68	\$3.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	-	\$.50-.00	-	-	-	-	-	\$.50-3.25	\$2.50-3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of Providers	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Family Discount Per Hour															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$.60	\$.33	\$.36	\$ -	\$.37	\$.50	\$1.00	\$.50	\$.17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$.17	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$.64-1.98	\$.10-1.60	\$.07-1.34	-	\$.07-.67	\$.20-1.00	\$1.00-1.00	\$.16-2.17	\$.16-2.50	-	-	-	\$.17-.17	-	-
	# of Providers	31	94	50	6	7	3	1	113	90	0	0	0	1	0	0
23.	Charge for Registration Fees Per Child															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$36.75	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$ -	\$18.75	\$20.00	\$ -	\$25.00	\$24.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$8.00-100.00	\$5.00-200.00	\$7.50-43.00	-	\$10.00-10.00	\$10.00-20.00	\$ -	\$10.00-100.00	\$5.00-60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of Providers	9	110	34	0	5	1	0	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Charge for Meals Per Day															
	75th Percentile ^a	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Range	\$ 1.75-1.75	\$.50-3.40	\$1.00-3.00	-	-	-	-	\$.75-1.50	\$1.00-2.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	-
	# of Providers	1	22	12	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in the local market area.

^{aa} If change is the same as other age groups, the charge for a preschool age child is given.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center

Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home

Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home

Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care

Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

TABLE 16
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES - NUMBER OF SPACES

	Provider 1			Provider 2			Provider 3		
	Caregiver	Clark	Nashua	Caregiver	Clark	Nashua	Caregiver	Clark	Nashua
8. Overtime Charge Per Hour									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ 15.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$ -	\$3.00	\$40.00	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Range	\$ 2.00-20.00	\$1.20-300.00	\$1.00-600.00	-	\$ 2.00-5.00	\$1.00-60.00	\$1.00-1.00	\$ 1.00-40.00	\$1.00-60.00
# of Spaces	349	9,308	4,125	0	85	25	4	646	378
18. Charge for Evening Care Per Hour ^{**}									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.75	\$ -	\$4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Range	\$ 3.75-3.75	\$ 3.47-4.08	\$ 2.00-3.75	-	\$ 2.31-4.80	-	-	\$ 1.00-3.75	\$ 1.50-3.00
# of Spaces	10	1,268	512	0	30	0	0	261	139
19. Additional Charge for Night Care Per Hour									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	\$ 1.34	\$ -	\$ -	\$2.33	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.00
Range	-	\$ 1.00-2.50	-	-	\$2.33-2.33	-	-	\$.47-3.00	\$ 2.00-2.00
# of Providers	0	166	0	0	15	0	0	65	10
20. Additional Charge for Weekend Care Per Hour									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	\$ 2.00	\$.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.00
Range	\$ -	\$ 1.17-2.50	\$.50-.50	-	-	-	-	\$.33-4.17	\$.47-2.22
# of Spaces	0	206	72	0	0	0	0	206	18
21. Additional Charge for Holiday Care Per Hour									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ -	\$.80	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Range	-	\$.50-.80	-	-	-	-	-	\$.50-3.25	\$ 1.50-3.00
# of Spaces	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	59	12
22. Family Discount Per Hour									
75th Percentile ^a	\$.50	\$.33	\$.33	\$ -	\$.50	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$.30	\$.47
Range	\$.04-1.90	\$.10-1.48	\$.07-1.34	-	\$.07 - .47	\$.25-1.00	\$1.00-1.00	\$.16-2.17	\$.16-3.00
# of Spaces	704	9,619	4,173	0	82	36	6	653	496
23. Charge for Registration Fee Per Child									
75th Percentile ^a	\$100.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$ -	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$ -	\$25.00	\$40.00
Range	\$3.00-100.00	\$5.00-500.00	\$ 7.50-81.00	-	\$10.00-20.00	\$120.00-30.00	\$ -	\$10.00-180.00	\$5.00-60.00
# of Spaces	369	16,708	4,341	0	61	12	0	171	25
24. Charge for Meals Per Day									
75th Percentile ^a	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1.50	\$2.00
Range	\$ 1.75-1.75	\$.50-3.00	\$ 1.00-3.00	-	-	-	-	\$.75-1.50	\$ 1.00-2.00
# of Spaces	10	2,029	1,494	0	0	0	0	21	12

^a 100th percentile given if only 1 or 2 providers in area.

^{**} If charge is the same as other age groups, the charge for preschoolers was used.

Provider 1 - Licensed Child Care Center
 Provider 2 - Licensed Group Care Home
 Provider 3 - Registered Family Day Care Home
 Provider 4 - In Client's Home Child Care
 Provider 5 - Unlicensed Facility

D. CHILD CARE LIMITS

Statewide Limits:

The Statewide daily limit for child care reimbursement is \$18.00 for children under 2 years old and \$14.00 for children over 2 years old. These amounts are obtained from Table 17 which lists the 75th percentile of daily child care charges by area, provider type and age of child.

Local Market Rates Daily Charge:

The 75th percentile is based on the number of licensed spaces for each age group. For Provider type 4, in client's home care, the 75th percentile is based on the number of providers. If there are only one or two providers listed for any one age group or provider type, the 100th percentile is listed.

There were no providers 2 or 4 in Carson and, therefore, the limit listed is the same as provider 3 charges. Daily 75th percentile charges were rounded down to the nearest half dollar.

Table 17
AREA MARKET LIMITS BY PROVIDER CODE
Full-Time Daily Rate

<u>Local Market Area</u>	<u>Infants (under 1 yr)</u>	<u>Toddlers (1-2 years)</u>	<u>Preschool (3-5 years)</u>	<u>School Age (over 6 yrs)</u>
Carson *				
Provider 1	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Provider 2	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00
Provider 3	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00
Provider 4	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00
Clark *				
Provider 1	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$13.00	\$13.50
Provider 2	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Provider 3	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Provider 4	11.50	10.00	12.50	14.00
Washoe *				
Provider 1	\$18.00	\$16.50	\$14.00	\$14.00
Provider 2	17.00	17.00	13.00	14.00
Provider 3	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Provider 4	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

- * Provider 1 = Licensed Child Care Center, Nursery School, Preschool
 Provider 2 = Licensed Group Care Home
 Provider 3 = Registered Family Day Care Home
 Provider 4 = In Child's Home Care

Local Market Rates Hourly Charge:

Table 18 lists the hourly (part time) charges by area, provider type, and age of the child. Since there are no provider 2 types in Carson the rate for provider 1 type will be accepted. For provider 4 types the rates will be set at the same level as provider 3 rates.

The maximum hourly rate charges for reimbursement have been rounded down to the nearest quarter. 75th percentiles are based on the number of licensed spaces for Providers 1, 2, & 3 and the number of providers for Provider type 4.

Table 18
AREA MARKET LIMITS BY PROVIDER CODE
Hourly Rate (Part-Time Care)

Local Market Area	Infants (under 1 yr)	Toddlers (1-2 years)	Preschool (3-5 years)	School Age (over 6 yrs)
Carson *				
Provider 1	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
Provider 2	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25
Provider 3	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50
Provider 4	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50
Clark *				
Provider 1	\$3.50	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50
Provider 2	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.50
Provider 3	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Provider 4	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
Washoe *				
Provider 1	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$2.75
Provider 2	3.25	3.25	3.25	1.75
Provider 3	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Provider 4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

- * Provider 1 = Licensed Child Care Center, Nursery School, Preschool
- Provider 2 = Licensed Group Care Home
- Provider 3 = Registered Family Day Care Home
- Provider 4 = In Child's Home Care

E. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

As the population increases in Nevada and the number of available jobs at other than regular hours increase there may be a need for additional amounts of reimbursement for child care if providers will charge higher amounts for that care (evening, night, weekend or holiday care). In addition, there may be a need for reimbursement of the registration fees which should become an additional allowable reimbursement for JOBS participants.

It is suggested that handicapped (special needs), evening, night, weekend or holiday care be reported as percent higher charges from the normal charges for child care. In addition, discounts for additional children in the family should be reported as a percent discount. If these charges are reported in percentages it will be easier to calculate the charges for each age group.

When requesting charges for full time child care, only those providers that charge by the day, week or month should be listed as providing full time care. For part time, care only providers that charge by the hour or an hourly charge should be listed. This will eliminate the need to make assumptions as to number of hours to use to convert a by-the-hour charge to a daily charge or a by-the-day charge to an hourly charge.

Contacting clients who have "in client's home care" only, will give results for provider 4 charges with a greater percentage of return. This will be possible in the future since child care provider types will be separated on the computer input forms.

The Bureau of Services for Child Care is in the process of establishing a statewide resources list on computer of all licensed/registered child care centers. If the type of providers, ages of children cared for, and charges according to age group are entered and updated on a regular basis, perhaps the Welfare Division can update the statewide child care limits and the local market rates directly from the list, without a need for future surveys.

AS/sf
06/90

APPENDIX E

Memorandum dated May 15, 1990, from the Clark County
Citizens Steering Committee - "Safe-Key" Program,
titled "School-Based Latch-Key Programs"

PRIMERIT
BANK

Primerit Bank Federal Savings Bank
Post Office Box 98599
Las Vegas, Nevada 89193-8599
702.362.5555

DATE: May 15, 1990
TO: H. Pepper Sturm, Senior Research Analyst *Jessie Emmett*
Legislative Counsel Bureau *Public Relations Officer*
FROM: Clark County Citizens Steering Committee -
"SAFE-KEY" Program
RE: SCHOOL-BASED LATCH-KEY PROGRAMS

We are pleased to have the opportunity to share information we have gathered regarding "After-School Latch-Key Programs" conducted in Nevada schools as a safe and viable alternative for elementary age latch-key children.

The mission of the Clark County "Safe-Key" program well defines programs throughout the state is -

The Safekey program is a concerted partnership of governmental agencies, business, and citizens working together for a coordinated after school program which is affordable, available, reliable and high-quality.

The program assists working parents with adequate care for elementary aged children in a supervised, fun environment, allowing parents to work with a secure feeling, knowing their child is safe. It is a positive solution, especially for the latch-key and at-risk child, left unattended after school."

There are several counties/school districts with "Latch-Key" programs in place. We have polled each county agency and/or school district as to their need and interest in providing an after-school alternative for "Latch-Key" children. (See Exhibit "A")

We are concerned that those students most in need of this type program are not able to pay, even a token fee, to participate. This population represents children in poverty, homeless, single parent low-income circumstances and families where both parents must work to survive. Exhibit "B" & "C" lists school districts and schools in each district receiving Chapter I funds (earmarked for schools with high percentages of disadvantaged students). However, because of strict federal requirements for Chapter I participation, we know there are schools that do not quite make this identification. There are a number of children in these schools that need financial assistance in order to participate in this safe environment program. These are more difficult to identify. More comprehensive information would have to be secured on a "school-by-school" basis. This can be secured upon request at a later date.

Big Safe Friendly

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
SCHOOL-BASED LATCH-KEY PROGRAMS

Page 2

The private sector in several communities have assisted with scholarships, along with a legislative appropriation of \$10,000 to Clark County Safe-Key Program in 1989. (see Exhibit "D") We continue to solicit private community funds for scholarships. There is also the availability of State Welfare assistance to eligible mothers for child care fee payment.

Two state programs that help mothers while training for employment are: JOBS (provides child care assistance while mothers are in a work training program) and ACE (formerly ABLE, pays for child care up to twelve months after a mother is in the work force.) The following information was secured through the State Welfare Office in Carson City:

JOBS

<u># CASES</u>	<u># OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>MONTHLY PAYMENT PER CHILD</u>	<u>MONTHLY PAYMENT PER HOUSEHOLD</u>
357	621	\$100.39	\$174.63 *
990	1787	319.98	577.57 **

ACE

<u># CASES</u>	<u># OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>MONTHLY PAYMENT PER CHILD</u>	<u>MONTHLY PAYMENT PER HOUSEHOLD</u>
52	83	\$ 69.22	\$110.49 *
238	453	249.95	475.75 **

The facts are:

1. Many parents can afford this child care and should pay
2. Some parents need help on a sliding fee scale
3. Many parents cannot pay any fee and are not eligible for any public assistance
4. The private sector is willing in many communities to support this program and should be encouraged to continue to do so.

* Information gathered May 8, 1990

** Period of time over which information was gathered was
July 1, 1989 - May 8, 1990

We request the "Legislative Commission Sub-Committee studying the availability of affordable child care" recommend Legislative funding to assist those children most in need of safe after-school child care in an enriching and caring environment. As we have shown in our "Exhibits" there is a general consensus in both the public and private sector that these "AT-RISK" children must be protected and helped to grow physically, emotionally, intellectually and socially. If intervention and service is not available at an early age for these vulnerable children, society will pay greater price as these children develop other problems at a later age.

We anticipate continued collaboration among the public and private sector to support these programs throughout Nevada.

Therefore, we encourage your Commission develop legislation for the 1991 Legislature requesting funds for those children and programs needing support.

We suggest that the Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) act as the Fiscal Agent for state funds appropriated for this "Safe - After School Program." They are willing to accept responsibility to receive state appropriation and to distribute to each county designated "Sponsoring Agency." Please contact Bob Hatfield, NACO, 308 North Curry #205, Carson City, Nevada 89703, Phone 883-7863 for further verification.

All counties sponsoring "Latch-Key" alternative programs expressed interest and willingness to provide further information and updates on figures you may need in developing a final proposal. It is important that each County/District maintain the option of developing the program that best meets the needs of their community.

There was a great deal of interesting variables and information we gathered in our research and the "Clark County Citizen Steering Committee" will be available and happy to share this with you, along with further assistance.

CONTACT PERSONS:

Jessie Emmett, Public Relations Officer
PriMerit Bank, Federal Savings Bank
3300 West Sahara Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone 702-365-3279

Or June Herrmann
State Board of Education
3078 South Pecos Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121 Phone 702-435-8926

EXHIBIT "A"

CURRENT SCHOOL-BASED LATCH-KEY PROGRAMS

County/District	Participating Agencies	Number of Children	Projected 1990-91 %	Fee	Source of Funds	Scholarships Provided	ADD 6-12 yrs. Children # 3/31/90
<u>Carson City</u>	Community Cntr. School Dist.	300 K-6	360	20.00	Parents/Community	Yes - 1 participating	125
<u>Churchill</u>	Parks/Recreation School Dist.	15 (3 sites) K-6	45	20.00	Parents/Drug, Free School Grant	Grant Funds	66
<u>Clark</u>	Parks/Rec. - Las Vegas City, N. Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City & County - School Dist.	1620 (54 sites) K-6	2152	20.00	Parents/Community Scholarships	Yes - 251 137- 75, 64- 50,	4008
<u>Douglas</u>	Parks/Rec. - ITA - School District	109	163	3.00	Parents/Community Welfare	Yes - Community (some)	28
<u>Elko</u> (Program to start 9/90)	Regional Rec. Board/School District "EARCO"		80 (3 sites)	3.00	Parents/Community (some)	Anticipated	46
<u>Esmeralda</u> (School Trustees discussing)							6
<u>Eureka</u> (No Program - have need)							2

CURRENT SCHOOL-BASED LATCH-KEY PROGRAMS

County/District	Participating Agencies	Number of Children	Projected 1990-91 #	Fee	Source of Funds	Scholarships Provided	AGE 6-12 yrs Children (3/31/90)
<u>Humboldt</u> (Program to start 9/90)	Cooperative Extension/ School Dist.		80-100 K-5 (1 site)	3.000	Parents/ Community (some) - Grants	Anticipated	36
<u>Lander</u>	Cooperative Extension (H-H) School Dist.	24 K-2 (1 site)	not certain " "	0	Grant	Yes - must be working parents	12
<u>Lincoln</u> (No program at present - had one before)	County/School District	* 12 (K-6) (1 site) * Not current		0	Grant - HACO	yes - Grant (Socio-Economic)	31
<u>Lyon</u> (No Program)	Could use Park Commission to coordinate for 3 communities.						116
<u>Mineral</u> (No program)	Parks & Rec. use old Gym for after school sports.						37
<u>Nye</u>	Nevada Business Services/ School Dist.	12 (K-6) 1 site	22	20.00.4	H.B.S. Grant & Service Organiz.	Yes - Grant & Scholarships	56
<u>Perkins</u> (No Program)	Parks & Rec. have program for At-Risk children & Adult GEC Prep.						21

CURRENT SCHOOL-BASED LATCH-KEY PROGRAMS

County/District	Participating Agencies	Number of Children	Projected 1990-91 #	Fee	Source of Funds	Scholarships Provided	AD2 6-12 yrs. Children. (3/31/90)
<u>Storey</u> (Pilot - started 4/9/90)	School Dist.	20 (1-6) (1 site)	30-40	1.000	Drug & Alcohol Grant	Grant Anticipate 1/3 of children	0
<u>Washoe</u>	<u>City of Reno</u> "After School Watch" Parks & Rec.	200 (K-6) (7 sites) Glenn Duncan	300 (11 sites) 47	1.000 0	Parents/Community C.D.B. Grant "Harrahs" \$14,000 yr	Grants & Community Sponsors All children this school	559 (County)
	<u>City of Sparks</u> Parks & Rec.	50 (1-6) (2 sites)	100- 125	2.250	Parents/Community	C.D.B. Grant & some community	
	<u>Washoe County</u> Parks & Rec.	120 (K-6) (5 sites)	210-230 (3 sites)	4.000	Parents, Community, Service Organizations	Some provided	
<u>White Pine</u> (No Program)	At present County Commission helping programs for "At-Risk" children						25
<u>STATE TOTAL:</u>	3 counties 10 counties (9/90)	2470	*3641	-	----	----	** 5176

* These projected figures are approximate, using the maximum anticipated expansion of programs.

NOTE: Welfare provides Child Care Assistance to women with children under 6 years. They could

** only give a state-wide approximate total of 4 and 5 year olds receiving child care. That estimated total number in state is - 2777 as of 3/31/90. (Source-Nevada State Welfare, Carson City)

EXHIBIT "B"

Nevada Department of Education
Chapter 1, 1989-90

<u>District</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carson City		0	121	122	72	95	95	505
Churchill County		35	65	60	50	40	30	280
Clark County		1419	836	361	888	508	755	4767
Douglas County		65	48	55	28	34	29	259
Elko County		118	57	52	56	47	37	367
Humboldt County		79	49	49	42	49	47	315
Lander County		0	18	32	29	29	32	140
Lincoln County		16	17	26	16	14	16	105
Lyon County		30	23	49	28	38	40	208
Mineral County		32	48	27	30	43	38	218
Nye County		57	44	33	28	27	23	212
Pershing County		23	23	24	21	20	12	123
Storey County		8	8	5	9	11	9	50
Washoe County		439	544	243	145	291	279	1,941
White Pine County		<u>61</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>161</u>
TOTALS		2382	1919	1170	1470	1246	1464	9651

4/12/90

EXHIBIT "C"

NEVADA CHAPTER 1 BASIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1989-90 SCHOOL YEAR

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ SCHOOL	MAILING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE (area code 702)	SUPERINTENDENT/ PRINCIPAL	GRADE SPAN	Total ENROLL- MENT*
CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 605, CARSON CITY, NV 89702.....	885-6300.....	ROBERT J. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT		
Junior High Schools					
CARSON.....	West King & Richmond, Carson City 89701.....	885-6400.....	Tom Badillo.....	7-9	... 739
Elementary Schools					
BORDEWICH, GRACE.....	110 West Thompson, Carson City 89701.....	885-6322.....	Kirk Kinne.....	K,3-6	... 419
CORBETT.....	202 East Corbett, Carson City 89701.....	885-6440.....	Nellana DeGraff.....	K-4	... 241
EMPIRE.....	1260 Monte Rosa, Carson City 89703.....	885-6371.....	Roy Waltemyer.....	K-6	... 572
FRITSCH, EDITH W.....	504 Bath Street, Carson City 89701.....	885-6351.....	Dave Aalbers.....	K-6	... 712
CHURCHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ...	545 E. RICHARDS STREET, FALLON, NV 89406.....	423-5184.....	ELMO DERICCO, SUPERINTENDENT		
Junior High School					
CHURCHILL COUNTY JUNIOR HIGH...	650 S. Maine Street, Fallon 89406.....	423-7701.....	Gary E. Imelli.....	7-8	... 525
Elementary Schools					
E.C. BEST.....	750 E. Williams Avenue, Fallon 89406.....	423-3159.....	Lonnie D. Moore.....	1-6	... 669
NORTHSIDE.....	340 Venturacci Place, Fallon 89406.....	423-3463.....	Joyce M. Adams.....	1-2	... 560
WEST END.....	280 South Russell, Fallon 89406.....	423-2187.....	Kenneth Gels.....	3-4	... 454
CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	2832 EAST FLAMINGO ROAD, LAS VEGAS, NV 89121.....	799-5310.....	DR. BRIAN CHAM, SUPERINTENDENT		
Junior High Schools					
BRTDGER, JIM.....	2505 N. Bruce St., North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7185.....	Frank Dixon.....	6-8	...1,022
BROWN, B. MAHLON.....	307 N. Cannes St., Henderson 89015.....	799-8900.....	Emilio Fernandez, Jr.....	6-8	... 736
FREMONT, JOHN C.....	1100 E. St. Louis, Las Vegas 89104.....	799-5558.....	Stephen M. Augspurger.....	6-8	...1,017
GIBSON, ROBERT O.....	3900 W. Washington, Las Vegas 89107.....	799-4700.....	Gerald F. Hunt.....	7-9	...1,051
HYDE PARK.....	900 Hinson Street, Las Vegas 89107.....	799-4260.....	Evans Rutledge.....	7-9	... 795
KNUDSON, K.O.....	2400 Atlantic St., Las Vegas 89104.....	799-7470.....	Steven I. Weiner.....	7-9	... 769
MARTIN, ROY W.....	2800 E. Stewart Avenue, Las Vegas 89101.....	799-7922.....	Steven D. McCoy.....	6-8	...1,137
ORR, WILLIAM E.....	1562 E. Katie, Las Vegas 89121.....	799-5573.....	Herbert Baker.....	7-9	...1,136
ROBISON, DELL.....	825 Marion Drive, Las Vegas 89110.....	799-7300.....	Wayne N. Tanaka.....	7-8	...1,394
SMITH, J.D.....	1301 E. Tonopah, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7080.....	Kay Samolovitch.....	6-8	...1,071
VON TOBEL, ED.....	2436 N. Pacos, Las Vegas 89115.....	799-7280.....	Larry L. Turner.....	6-8	...1,081
Sixth Grade Centers					
BOOKER, KEANIT.....	2277 N. Highland, Las Vegas 89106.....	799-4720.....	Alice L. Wisdom.....	K,6	... 682
CARSON, KIT.....	1735 N. "D" Street, Las Vegas 89106.....	799-7113.....	Mary G. Richardson.....	K,6	... 479
GILBERT, C.V.T.....	2101 W. Cartier, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-4730.....	John J. Ward.....	K,6	... 780
HOGGARD, MABEL.....	950 N. Tonopah Dr., Las Vegas 89106.....	799-4740.....	Shirley Barber.....	K,6	... 613
KELLY, MATT.....	1900 N. "J" Street, Las Vegas 89106.....	799-4750.....	Timothy J. Sands.....	K,6	... 565
HACKNEY, JO.....	2726 Englestad, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7139.....	Sylvia Springer.....	K,6	... 572
MADISON.....	1030 "J" Street, Las Vegas 89106.....	799-4760.....	Theron H. Guynes.....	K,6	... 518
MC CALL, QUANNAH.....	800 Carey Avenue, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7149.....	Cecil R. Jackson.....	K,6	... 533

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ SCHOOL	MAILING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE (area code 702)	SUPERINTENDENT/ PRINCIPAL	GRADE SPAN	ENROLL- MENT*
CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (continued)					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
BRACKEN, WALTER.....	1200 N. 27th Street, Las Vegas 89101.....	799-7095....	Bernard Hamilton, Jr.....	K-5	564
CAHLAN, MARION.....	2801 Ft. Sumter Drive, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7103....	Ruby L. Epps.....	K-5	440
CRAIG, LOIS.....	2637 E. Gowan Road, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-4910....	Alfred Gourrier.....	K-6	1,090
CRESTWOOD.....	1300 Pauline Way, Las Vegas 89104.....	799-7890....	Francine Mayfield.....	K-5	527
DEARING, LAURA.....	3046 S. Ferndale, Las Vegas 89121.....	799-7710....	James R. Shipp.....	K-5	809
HERRON, FAY.....	2421 N. Kenneth, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7123....	Yolande Arrington.....	K-5	1,198
HEWETSON, HALLIE.....	701 N. 20th Street, Las Vegas 89101.....	799-7896....	Ronald D. Hawley.....	K-5	935
LAKE, ROBERT E.....	2904 Meteor St., Las Vegas 89109.....	799-5530....	Teddie L. Brewer.....	K-5	801
LINCOLN.....	3010 Burg St., North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7133....	Dennis E. Petrell.....	K-6	661
RED ROCK.....	408 Upland Blvd., Las Vegas 89107.....	799-4223....	William Evans.....	K-5	576
SQUIRES, C.P.....	1312 E. Tonopah, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7169....	Nadine C. Nielsen.....	K-5	663
SUNRISE ACRES.....	2501 Sunrise Avenue, Las Vegas 89101.....	799-7912....	Andrew A. Martinez.....	K-5	901
TAYLOR, ROBERT L.....	400 McNeil Drive, Henderson 89015.....	799-8950....	Donald G. Anderson.....	K-5	566
THOMAS, RUBY S.....	1560 E. Cherokee, Las Vegas 89109.....	799-5550....	Shelly W. Channel.....	K-6	797
TWIN LAKES.....	3300 Riverside Dr., Las Vegas 89108.....	799-4790....	Danny L. Kilgore.....	K-6	641
ULLOM, J.M.....	4869 E. Sun Valley, Las Vegas 89121.....	799-7780....	Frances D. Spicer.....	K-5	627
WILLIAMS, TOM.....	3000 E. Tonopah, North Las Vegas 89030.....	799-7179....	Elsie L. Harris.....	K-5	699
DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT..... P.O. BOX 1888, MINDEN, NV 89423..... 782-5134..... DR. F. GREGORY BETTS, SUPERINTENDENT					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
GARDNERVILLE.....	P.O. Box 157, Gardnerville 89410.....	782-5117....	Charles Condron.....	K-5	610
JACKS VALLEY.....	P.O. Box 1888, Minden 89423.....	267-3267....	Kirk Cunningham.....	K-5	619
MENELEY, C.C.....	P.O. Box 157, Gardnerville 89410.....	265-3154....	John Soderman.....	K-5	431
SCARSELLI, GENE.....	P.O. Box 157, Gardnerville 89410.....	265-2222....	Michael S. Robison.....	K-6	666
<u>Special School</u>					
CHINA SPRING YOUTH CAMP.....	P.O. Box 1888, Minden 89423.....	782-9870....	7-12	24
ELKO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT..... P.O. BOX 1012, ELKO, NV 89801..... 738-5196..... PAUL BILLINGS, SUPERINTENDENT					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
JACKPOT.....	P.O. Box 463, Jackpot 89825.....	755-2374....	Duane Weight.....	K-6	153
OWYHEE.....	P.O. Box 100, Owyhee 89832.....	757-3400....	John Barrus.....	K-6	232
★ SOUTHSIDE.....	501 Lamolite Road, Elko 89801.....	738-3731....	Don Collins.....	K-6	705
WELLS.....	P.O. Box 338, Wells 89835.....	752-3837....	Harold Savage.....	K-6	240
WEST WENDOVER.....	P.O. Box 2400, Wendover 89883.....	664-3100....	Michael Jensen.....	K-6	549
EUREKA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT..... P.O. BOX 249, EUREKA, NV 89316..... 237-5373..... ROY CASEY, SUPERINTENDENT					
<u>High School</u>					
EUREKA.....	P.O. Box 237, Eureka 89316.....	237-5361....	Roy J. Casey.....	7-12	100
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
BEOWAWE.....	P.O. Box 68, Beowawe 89821.....	468-0213....	K-6	36
EUREKA.....	P.O. Box 249, Eureka 89316.....	237-5723....	Rebecca Rowley.....	K-6	136

EXHIBIT "C" P. 3

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ SCHOOL	MAILING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE (area code 702)	SUPERINTENDENT/ PRINCIPAL	GRADE SPAN	ENROLL- MENT*
HUMBOLDT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 1070, WINNEMUCCA, NV 89445.....	623-8100....	KENNETH H. LORDS, SUPERINTENDENT		
Junior High School					
WINNEMUCCA.....	451 Reinhart Street, Winnemucca 89445.....	623-8120....	Peter Stein.....	6-8 ...	528
Elementary Schools					
GRASS VALLEY.....	P.O. Box 551, Winnemucca 89445.....	623-8150....	Margaret Hendrix.....	K-5 ...	530
MC DERMITT.....	P.O. Box 98, McDermitt 89421.....	532-8761....	Gerald H. Lugert.....	K-6 ...	111
SONOMA HEIGHTS.....	1500 Melarkey St., Winnemucca 89445.....	623-8165....	James C. Porter.....	K-5 ...	418
WINNEMUCCA GRAMMAR.....	522 Lay Street, Winnemucca 89445.....	623-8160....	Ann Miller.....	K-5 ...	357
LANDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 1300, BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820.....	635-2886....	DR. LEON HENSLEY, SUPERINTENDENT		
Junior High School					
BATTLE MOUNTAIN.....	P.O. Box 1360, Battle Mountain 89820.....	635-2415....	Steve Larsgaard.....	6-8 ...	315
Elementary Schools					
BATTLE MOUNTAIN.....	P.O. Box 1390, Battle Mountain 89820.....	635-2889....	Carl Hastings.....	K-5 ...	311
LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 118, PANACA, NV 89042.....	726-4471....	DR. WELDON MATTHEWS, SUPERINTENDENT		
Elementary Schools					
CALIENTE.....	P.O. Box 367, Caliente 89008.....	726-3772....	Bert A. Gordon.....	K-6 ...	114
PANACA.....	P.O. Box 307, Panaca 89042.....	726-4446....	Robert Beatty.....	K-6 ...	124
PIOCHE.....	P.O. Box 418, Pioche 89043.....	962-5832....	C. Thomas Draper.....	K-6 ...	73
Special School					
BASTIAN, C.O./CALIENTE YOUTH CTR.	P.O. Box 188, Caliente 89008.....	726-3140....	Glen Harper.....	6-12 ...	122
LYON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	25 E. GOLDFIELD AVENUE, YERINGTON, NV 89447.....	463-2205....	DR. BARTON W. WELSH, SUPERINTENDENT		
Intermediate Schools					
FERNLEY.....	P.O. Box 835, Fernley 89408.....	789-1170....	Mary Goodman.....	5-8 ...	457
YERINGTON.....	215 Pearl Street, Yerington 89447.....	463-3506....	John Prida.....	5-8 ...	372
Elementary Schools					
FERNLEY.....	P.O. Box 800, Fernley 89408.....	789-1984....	Ellen Rountree.....	K-4 ...	529
SILVER SPRINGS.....	P.O. Box 600, Silver Springs 89429.....	577-2177....	Eleanor T. Holden.....	K-5 ...	174
YERINGTON.....	112 California Street, Yerington 89447.....	463-2201....	Susan Roe.....	K-4 ...	485
MINERAL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 1540, HAWTHORNE, NV 89415.....	945-2403....	ARLO FUNK, SUPERINTENDENT		
Elementary Schools					
HAWTHORNE.....	751 A Street, P.O. Box 1540, Hawthorne 89415.....	945-2411....	Granville Gage.....	K-8 ...	731
SCHURZ.....	P.O. Box 70, Schurz 89427.....	773-2323....	Ihsan Qureshi.....	K-8 ...	79
NYE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 113, TONOPAH, NV 89049.....	482-6258....	ROBERT RAGAR, SUPERINTENDENT		
High Schools					
GABBS COMBINED SCHOOL.....	P.O. Box 147, Gabbs 89409.....	285-2692....	Ray Boyd.....	7-12 ...	86
TONOPAH COMBINED SCHOOL.....	P.O. Box 553, Tonopah 89049.....	482-6644....	Selway Mulkey.....	7-12 ...	489
Elementary Schools					
AMARGOSA VALLEY.....	St. Rt. 15, Box 4012, Amargosa Valley 89020.....	372-5324....	A. Thomas Rogers.....	K-8 ...	153
PAHRUMP PRIMARY.....	P.O. Box 850, Pahrump 89041.....	727-5252....	Ron Eason.....	K-3 ...	352
PERSHING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 389, LOVELOCK, NV 89419.....	273-7819....	JAMES P. KILEY, SUPERINTENDENT		
Elementary Schools					
LOVELOCK.....	1295 Elmhurst, Box 621, Lovelock 89419.....	273-2176....	James E. Rowe.....	K-6 ...	449
STOREY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	P.O. BOX C, VIRGINIA CITY, NV 89440.....	847-0983....	DR. LAWRENCE DUNTON, SUPERINTENDENT		
Elementary School					
HUGH GALLAGHER.....	South D, Virginia City 89440.....	847-0977....	Kathy Peltier.....	K-5 ...	152

EXHIBIT "C" P. 4

SCHOOL DISTRICT/ SCHOOL	MAILING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE (area code 702)	SUPERINTENDENT/ PRINCIPAL	GRADE SPAN	ENROLL- MENT*
WASHE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT.....	425 EAST NINTH STREET, RENO, NV 89520.....	348-0200.....	DR. MARVIN MOSS, SUPERINTENDENT		
Middle Schools					
O'BRIEN.....	10500 Stead Blvd., Reno 89506.....	972-0233.....	Gil Folk.....	6-8	625
TRAMER, FRED W.....	1700 Carville Drive, Reno 89512.....	323-0382.....	Samuel Macias.....	6-8	651
Elementary Schools					
BOOTH, LIBBY C.....	1450 Stewart Street, Reno 89502.....	323-2371.....	Mary Chambers.....	K-6	557
CANNAN, RITA.....	2450 Cannan Street, Reno 89512.....	358-4240.....	Penny LaBranch.....	K-6	603
CORBETT, ROGER.....	1901 Villanova, Reno 89502.....	329-2023.....	Robert Deery.....	K-6	487
DUNCAN, GLENN.....	1200 Montello Street, Reno 89512.....	329-2046.....	Tim Fuettsch.....	K-5	549
LEMON VALLEY.....	255 West Patrician Drive, Reno 89506.....	972-1444.....	Fred Howell.....	K-6	600
LINCOLN PARK.....	201 Lincoln Way, Sparks 89431.....	358-3154.....	Stephen A. Kaylor.....	K-6	510
LODER, ECHO.....	600 Apple Street, Reno 89502.....	826-2414.....	Russ McOmber.....	K-6	280
MITCHELL, ROBERT.....	1216 Prater Way, Sparks 89431.....	358-6331.....	James E. Luttges.....	K-6	508
MOUNT ROSE.....	915 Lander Street, Reno 89509.....	322-3313.....	Lonnie Shields.....	K-5	403
NATCHEZ.....	Wadsworth, NV 89520.....	789-1902.....	Richard Reeder.....	K-8	203
RISLEY, AGNES.....	1900 Sullivan Lane, Sparks 89431.....	358-5712.....	Sally Scott.....	K-6	576
SIERRA VISTA.....	2001 Getto Drive, Reno 89512.....	322-5365.....	Jerry Helmann.....	K-6	427
SMITHRIDGE.....	4801 Nell Road, Reno 89502.....	825-0390.....	Jane Gronert.....	K-6	569
STEAD.....	10580 Stead Blvd., Reno 89506.....	972-0443.....	Mary Ogg.....	K-5	519
** SUN VALLEY.....	5490 Leon Drive, Sparks 89431.....	673-2233.....	Lynal Cunningham.....	K-5	551
VETERANS MEMORIAL.....	1200 Locust Street, Reno 89502.....	322-2562.....	Tony J. Limon.....	K-6	416
WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT...	P.O. BOX 400, EAST ELY, NV. 89315.....	289-4851.....	FLORINDO MARTANI, SUPERINTENDENT		
Middle School					
WHITE PINE.....	616 High Street, Ely 89301.....	289-4841.....	John F. Ball.....	6-8	354
Elementary Schools					
MOUNTAIN VIEW ELEMENTARY.....	P.O. Box 327, East Ely 89315.....	289-4846.....	Dean C. Stubbs.....	K-4	561

State operated school

Nevada Youth Training Center - Elko, P.O. Box 469, Elko 89801
Independence High School - Elko, P.O. 469, Elko, 89801

Ed Burgess, Superintendent
Joe B. Edson, Principal, Grade 7-12

* Enrollment figures as of the end of the first school month, September 1989
**Year-Round Schools

11/15/89

CLARK COUNTY CITIZEN SAFE-KEY STEERING COMMITTEE

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SAFEKEY PROGRAM

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
3-14-90	Maxine Cason	Audio Equip. Rental	200
12-18-90	Youth Services Div.	Med. Kits/Equipment	4000
11-27-89	Las Vegas Board of Realtors	Scholarships	2000
5-21-89	Junior League	Scholarships	1000
2-8-89	Las Vegas Council PTA	Scholarships	100
11-3-88	Bob Boughner The Boyd Group	Scholarships	5000
10-28-88	Citibank (Nevada)	Scholarships	5000
10-26-88	Teamsters Local Union #995	Scholarships	100
10-03-88	Continental National Bank	Scholarships	500
10-24-88	Nevada Power Company	Scholarships	500
9-13-88	Junior League	Scholarships	1000
7-6-88	United Way Serv. Inc.	100,000 Brochures	3540
6-2-88	Las Vegas Sun	General Fund	100
	Nellis Air Force Base Wives Club	General Fund	100
5-27-88	Frank Scott	General Fund	250

APPENDIX F

A chart titled "Child Care Services In Nevada For
Mentally And Physically Handicapped Children -
1989," compiled by the Research Division of
the Legislative Counsel Bureau, 1990

CHILD CARE SERVICES IN NEVADA FOR MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN - 1989

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

<u>AGENCY/PROGRAM</u>	<u># SERVED FY 89</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT FY 90</u>	<u>SERVICE OFFERED</u>
Special Children's Clinic - Reno	199	Chapter I P.L. 99-457	\$113,000 85,180 (Las Vegas)	Infant Enhancement; Toddler and Preschool Program; Speech, Physical, and Occupa- tional Therapy
Special Children's Clinic -- Las Vegas	391	Chapter I P.L. 99-457	See above	See entry above
Infant Enhance- ment Program (Northern Region)	New Program	P.L. 99-457	\$ 89,517	Infant Enhancement Family Support
Southern Nevada Mental Retarda- tion Services First Step	178	Chapter I P.L. 99-457	\$ 56,880 9,880	Infant/Toddler Program; Infants/ Small Groups; Physical Therapy; Occupational Therapy
Northern Nevada Child/Adolescent Services	154	Chapter I	\$ 44,519	Preschool Program
Rural Community Training Centers	Elko-25 Lovelock-16 Ormsby-20 Fallon-13	Chapter I	\$ 28,847	Preschool Program
HAPPY	30	State Appro- priation	\$173,505	In-home preschool program serving rural clients
		P.L. 99-457	\$ 15,600 Infant Special- ist	Speech Therapy Consultant Physical Therapy Consultant
Infant Enhance- ment Program (Southern Region)	New Program	P.L. 99-457	\$ 31,200	Infant Enhance- ment; Family Support

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION

(Note: Unless otherwise indicated, programs do not include adolescents)

<u>AGENCY/PROGRAM</u>	<u># SERVED FY 89</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT FY 90</u>	<u>SERVICE OFFERED</u>
<u>Northern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services</u>				
Children's Clinical Outpatient Services	311	Mix of State General Fund; Federal Funding Sources + Patient Collections	\$283,400	Diagnostic services; individual and family treatment; social skills
Family Learning Homes (Residential Program)	30	Same	\$541,900	Teaching of problem children; treatment of be- havioral and emotional problems
Children's Behav- ioral Services -- Early Childhood Treatment Program	219	Same	\$155,300	Early screening of preschool children for behavioral, emo- tional, or develop- mental problems; therapy; improved family interactions; consultations to area preschools
Children's Day Treatment Services	21	Same	\$112,300	Treatment of a variety of mental health problems; school hours and after school program
<u>Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services</u>				
Family Outreach	236	Same	\$328,289	Intensive therapy for children and adoles- cents at risk for residential care
Family Outreach Day Treatment	86	Same		

<u>AGENCY/PROGRAM</u>	<u># SERVED FY 89</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT FY 90</u>	<u>SERVICE OFFERED</u>
Outpatient	1,741	Same	\$780,292	Community-based treatment for mentally disturbed/school-aged children/adolescents and their families
Early Intervention	468	Same	\$633,386	Assessment; intensive therapy and developmental remediation for infants, toddlers and preschool children
Early Intervention Day Treatment	136	Same		
<u>Rural Clinics</u>				
Outpatient Services Program	1,132	Mix of general revenues; federal funding sources + receipts and recoveries	\$ 54,536	Diagnosis and treatment through family group, and individual therapies

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

<u>AGENCY/PROGRAM</u>	<u># SERVED FY'89</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT FY 90</u>	<u>SERVICE OFFERED</u>
Special Children's Clinic/Reno and Las Vegas (see earlier entry under DHR)	--	--	--	--
Special Education	549	State of Nevada	\$1,462,995	All services associated with public education

REHABILITATION DIVISION (DNR)

(Note: Services provided through the division are limited and are complementary to approved purposes such as vocational rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities and must benefit those eligible for services.)

<u>AGENCY/PROGRAM</u>	<u># SERVED FY '89</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT FY 90</u>	<u>SERVICE OFFERED</u>
Independent Living Plan	17	Title VII P.L. 99-506	Not Available (N/A)	Child Care for Client
Individualized Written Rehabili- tation Plan	12	Title I P.L. 99-506	N.A.	Child Care for Client
Easter Seals (Carson City)	20	Develop- mental Dis- abilities Council Grant	\$13,000	Child care/respite care facility start-up
Nye County Schools (Pahrump)	34*	Nevada's Bureau of Alcohol & Drug Abuse (BADA) Grant	\$3,000	After-school program at 3 schools
UNR Department of Agriculture-- 4-H Extension	27*	BADA Grant	\$8,900	Latchkey program at Pahrump and Battle Mountain
Washoe County Schools	30*	BADA Grant	\$4,500	Latchkey program at Palmer Elementary School--Sun Valley
City of Las Vegas	111*	BADA Grant	\$10,000	Afterschool Tutoring (Doolittle Tutorial Program)
Churchill County School District	13*	BADA Grant	\$2,950	After school program in Fallon
City of Reno (Pending final approval)	Pending Program	BADA Grant (pending)	\$15,000 (pending)	Summer program for northwest Reno

*Average daily attendance.

PS/11p:Handicapped Children:2/20/90

APPENDIX G

A chart titled "Local Models" from The Employer's
Guide to Child Care by Nevada's Affordable
Child Care Coalition, 1990

LOCAL MODELS

LOCAL MODELS

In January, 1990, 52 companies were surveyed to see if the business community was offering any one of the various child care options to its employees. The committee was aware of the major and more publicized programs, such as IGT and Washoe Medical Center's on-site programs. Of the 52, 31 or 60% offer some sort of child care benefits for their employees. Several of the 21 remaining companies are in the planning stages.

The companies surveyed include:

Casinos	Banks	Manufacturing
Retail	Medical	
Grocery	Government	
Utilities	Warehousing	

The following pages describe each option and summarize benefits and hurdles for each. Local models with contact persons are listed under each so that more detailed information may be obtained.

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Flexible Personnel Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexible scheduling, leave and work location - Job sharing - Voluntary reduced time - Personal time provisions - Extended maternity, paternity leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced turnover, absenteeism - Improved recruitment - Commitment and morale boosts - Less stress - Balance of work/family responsibilities - Cost reduction of base benefit package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise company handbooks - Communication - Increase temporary work force (per diem employee) - Scheduling - Supervisory resistance.

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

1. Blue Cross of Nevada
2. Reno Transportation Commission
3. Sierra Pacific Power Co.
4. The Children's Cabinet
5. Nevada Bell
6. Scolari's Warehouse Markets
7. First Interstate Bank

CONTACT

Human Resources - 829-4005

Human Resources Analyst - 323-2800

Employment Rep. - 689-4048

Executive Director - 785-4381

Director of Human Resources 789-6648

Human Resources - 331-7700

Human Resources - 784-3473

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Information and Referral Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on child care and related community resources - May be provided in-house or on contract with community agency - Creates accurate statistical record of child care service use by your employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Least expensive and ease of startup - Good first step - Addresses all child care needs - Good program for multi-site companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will not remedy shortage of services - Needs publicity to encourage usage - Address liability issue, especially if your company does referrals in-house

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

1. Reno Transportation Commission
2. R. R. Donnelly & Sons
3. AT&T (National Contract)
4. Valley Bank
5. Sierra Pacific Power Co.
6. Washoe Medical Center
7. IBM (National Contract)
8. Nevada Bell
9. Porsche Cars of North America

CONTACT

Human Resources Analyst

Human Resources Dept. - 677-3880

Work Family Directions - 1-800-635-0606

Benefits Coordinator - 688-8757

Employment Rep. - 689-4048

Human Resources Supervisor - 328-4734

Work Family Directions - 1-800-635-0606

Director of Human Resources - 789-6648

Human Resources Dept. - 348-3000

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Educational Programs for Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Education for parents<ul style="list-style-type: none">-What to teach children to do in case of emergency- Changing family relationships; divorce, step parents, etc.- Problems of working parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inexpensive- Adaptable to reflect group concerns- Supplements other company programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not direct child service- Needs publicity to enhance usage- Creates demand for more comprehensive services

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

1. City of Reno
2. Sierra Pacific Power Company

CONTACT

Human Resources Dept. - 785-2285
Employment Rep. - 689-4048

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Child Care Reimbursement Programs (Voucher Program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company participates in cost of child care for eligible employees - Pays for all or part of child care - May use sliding scale for voucher support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allows parents to choose own child care provider - Limits liability (written agreement) - Addresses diverse needs (before school/half day/after school/summer and vacations) - Stable child care provider - Tax benefits - Minimal administrative involvement - Supports existing child care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resources to provide program needs to be available - Eligibility, inequity problems unless everyone is eligible - Set up time - Low company visibility - Company has little control over program quality

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

International Game Technology

CONTACT

Human Resources Director - 348-5060

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Support of Existing Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Donation of money, goods- Services to existing services resulting in lower costs<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use of company-owned real estate, storage, office- Admin., legal, accounting, technical services- Low interest loans- May be community support or to benefit your company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support improvement of existing resources- Reduce overall costs of child care- Admission of your company's children receive preference- Donations in some cases are tax deductible- Enhances community relations- Works well with I & R and voucher programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Short term- Less control- Limits center use to unit company supports

LOCAL MODELS

Contract with Providers

Sierra Pacific Power Co.

First Interstate Bank

Harrah's - Reno

Personnel Rep. - 689-4048

Human Resources - 784-3473

Director, Public Affairs - 788-2846

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Child Care Centers - On or Near Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child care center on or near company work site - For the benefit of company employees or a consortium of companies located near the center - May be administered by companies involved, nonprofit group, or private party - Child care fee may be paid by employee, employer, or combination thereof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good employee recruitment, retention tool - Creates positive publicity, image and morale - Decreases absenteeism and tardiness - Reduces employee stress - Allows parent visitation (lunch, breaks, etc.) - Tax deduction for company, capital & operating cost - Has control over "quality" of center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low company visibility - Instability, caregiver recruitment - Schedule difficulties - Variability of quality - Liability - Effective for companies with multiple facilities - May require significant administration

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

1. Western Nevada Community College
2. University of Nevada
3. International Game Technology
4. Washoe Medical Center

CONTACT

Personnel - 887-3017

Director - 784-6977

Human Resources Director - 348-5060

Human Resources Supervisor - 328-4734

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

EXAMPLES

International Game Technology

Provides Near-Site Child Care Center (also listed as National Model). IGT guarantees openings for employees Monday through Friday from 6:45 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. Special arrangements are made for Saturday day care if IGT requires a Saturday work day. IGT subsidizes each employee \$20 weekly per child. The subsidy includes children and grandchildren. IGT employs six hundred people, and currently provides care for fifty children of those employees.

Washoe Medical Center

"Beginnings" is the name of the on-site day care center provided for employees of Washoe Medical Center and on-campus Washoe Health System employees. The center accommodates children from six weeks to three years of age and will be expanded as employee need increase. Currently 81 employees utilize the on-site day care.

Parents are welcome to visit their children in the center at any time and to have meals with their children. The center will hold approximately 60 children and is open from 6:15 A.M. to 7:45 P.M. seven days per week. This service is particularly helpful for new mothers.

Fees are based on the child's age and program in which the child is enrolled: 9, 11, or 13 hour programs are available. The fees cover the salary of the care providers only; all other costs are covered by Washoe Medical Center.

Washoe Medical Center also provides a Dependent Care Assistance Plan.

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Family Day Care Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Companies identify and support providers who care for children in homes- Caregivers brought together in a network by company- Company may give financial support or referral and educational support to home caregivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low cost, startup, and ongoing depending on company subsidy- Short startup period- Flexibility in terms of capacity, location, hours- Parental choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low company visibility- Instability, caregiver recruitment- Schedule difficulties- Variability of quality- Liability- Effective for companies with multiple facilities- May require significant administration

NO LOCAL MODELS

However, America West has a well established program in Phoenix, Arizona, and may expand to other areas.
Contact Lucy Tschogl 1-736-5685 (Las Vegas)

EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	BENEFITS	HURDLES
Care for School Age Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Programs for children ages 5-12 (school age)- Child care/supervised recreation programs-- before school/after school/vacation periods- Collaboration with schools, non-profit and private providers, and governmental recreation departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fills a widespread need (probably not for companies' largest employee group)- Program can be added to other child care options- Public relations and community visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Geographic spread of children- Coordinate with school schedules-Staff, facility scheduling problems-Providing "normal" free time/play activities after school

LOCAL MODELS

COMPANY

City of Reno

CONTACT

Human Resources Dept. - 785-2285

FUNDING OPTIONS

FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNTS.

DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE PLANS - *See overview of Child Care Options Section for description*

LOCAL MODELS

Target Stores	Personnel Manager - 827-3311
R. R. Donnelley & Sons	Human Resources Dept. - 677-3880
Grant Thornton International	Personnel Dept. - 786-1520
Kafoury Armstrong & Company	Personnel Dept. - 322-9471
America West	Local Information - 348-2777 (Ask for Phoenix Child Care Line)
Nevada Bell	Director of Human Services - 789-6648
Reno Gazette Journal	Personnel Manager - 788-6370
Olsten Temporary	Owner - 786-6066
Sierra Pacific Power Company	Employment Rep. - 689-14048
Scolari's Warehouse Markets	Human Resources - 331-7700
Woodburn, Wedge & Jeppson	Office Administrator - 329-6121
International Game Technology	Human Resources Director - 348-5060
Washoe Medical Center	Human Resources Supervisor - 328-4734
First Interstate Bank	Human Resources - 784-3473

FUNDING OPTIONS

LOCAL MODELS

EXAMPLE Nevada Bell

A Dependent Care Assistance Plan will be established January 1, 1991. The plan, called Dependent Care Spending Account, will allow employees to establish a spending account with an amount of wages allocated on a pre-tax basis to the account through payroll deduction. When a covered dependent care expense is incurred, the employee submits a request for reimbursement and Nevada Bell will then issue payment from the employee's dependent care spending account. The expenses must be provided to assure care of an individual who is a dependent of the employee and will include payments to nursery schools, kindergartens, or day care centers.

Contact: Director of Human Resources, 789-6648

EXAMPLE R. R. Donnelley

Employees can redirect a portion of their wages to cover child care or dependent care costs. Employees determine the amount up to \$5,000 a year, maximum. This is taken out of their gross, pretax income. At the beginning of the month, four vouchers, in the amounts requested by employees, are sent to the employees. The employees turn over the vouchers to the care givers for each week of care.

The Voucher Plan is administered by a separate corporation. It distributes the vouchers to employees. This plan is advantageous for employees and the employer. Parents save on tax dollars and the employer realizes tax savings on wages diverted to child or dependent care.

OTHER LOCAL EXAMPLES

- Sparks Family Hospital provides sick care for employees' children at 1/2 cost. The Hospital operates a sick care program, for a fee, open to the community.
- Most child care providers themselves provide free or partial subsidy of child care costs at the center itself.
- Some companies have established child care study committees or task forces.
- Several companies have conducted surveys of their employees. A sample is in the Appendix.

APPENDIX H

Memorandum dated March 27, 1990, from the Bureau of
Services for Child Care, titled "Special Use
Permit and Business License Fees"



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

BUREAU OF SERVICES FOR CHILD CARE

Room 606, Kinkead Building

505 E. King Street

Carson City, Nevada 89710

Telephone: (702) 885-5911

March 27, 1990

MEMO


TO : Pepper Sturm
Legislative Counsel Bureau

FROM : Patricia J. Hedgecoth, M.Ed., Chief

SUBJECT : Special Use Permit and Business License Fees

As requested, attached is a list of Special Use Permit and Business License fees by county and city for the northern and southern sections of the state.

If you have any questions, or require additional information, please let me know.

PJH/os
enc 

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SPECIAL USE PERMIT</u>	<u>BUSINESS LICENSE</u>
Churchill County	\$100 to apply	\$ 40 per year
City of Fallon	\$ 50 to apply	\$ 40 per year
Douglas County	\$150 to apply	None
Elko County	None	None
City of Elko	\$ 75 to apply	\$ 5.75 family care 28.75 center Water and sewer is charged business rate of \$40.75
City of Carlin	\$ 30 to apply	\$ 60 per year
City of Wells	\$ 50 to apply	\$ 16 per year
Humboldt County	\$ 75 to apply	\$ 25 per year and up
City of Winnemucca	\$ 75 to apply	\$ 75
Lander County	\$ 25 to apply	\$ 25 per year
Lyon County	\$100 to apply	\$100 per year and up
City of Yerington	\$ 25 to apply	\$ 40 per year
Mineral County	\$150 to apply	\$ 40 per year
Pershing County	\$ 20 to apply	\$ 60 per year

The Special Use Permit is required for family care and group care. It is occasionally required for center care.

The Business License is required for family, group and center care.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SPECIAL USE PERMIT</u>	<u>BUSINESS LICENSE</u>
Clark		
Boulder City	\$100 family/group/center	\$80 - \$160
Henderson	\$100	No cost
Mesquite	No cost	\$25
North Las Vegas	* \$150	None
Lincoln (subject to change)		
Caliente	\$ 50 center	\$40
Pioche/Panaca	\$ 10 family/group	
	\$ 50 center - subject to zone variances	
Nye		
Beatty	None	None
Tonopah	None	\$36
Pahrump	None	None
White Pine		
Ely	\$ 25	\$100

Fees are annual.

* This is charge if applicant goes through the Las Vegas office of the Bureau of Services for Child Care. There is a North Las Vegas Business License Fee of \$25 per year if an applicant does not go through the Bureau.

APPENDIX I

A chart titled "Charges for FBI and Local Checks," prepared
by the Bureau of Services for Child Care, 1989

INFORMATION REQUESTED:

Charges for FBI and Local Checks

INFORMATION COMPILED :

December 26, 1989

Bureau of Services for Child Care

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>FBI</u>	<u>NHP</u>	<u>LOCAL CARD PROCESSING FEE</u>	<u>TOTAL *</u>
Churchill - Sheriff	\$14	\$15	0	\$29
- Police	14	15	0	29
Clark -				
Boulder City	14	15	5	34
Henderson	14	15	2	31
Mesquite	14	15	14	43
North Las Vegas	14	15	10	39
(usually charge others \$15 for card processing)				
Las Vegas	14	15	15	44
(\$50 or more for background check on Director and/or owners. More if person has moved around or changed location within a year)				
Douglas - Sheriff	14	15	4	33
Elko - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
- Police	14	15	5	34
Humboldt - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
Winnemucca - Police	14	15	3	32
Lander - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
Lyon - Sheriff	14	15	5	34
Yerington - Police	14	15	6	35
Mineral - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
Nye	14	15	0	29
Pershing - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
Lovelock - Police	14	15	0	29
Storey - Sheriff	14	15	0	29
White Pine	14	15	10	39

* FBI has notified agencies that non-criminal checks will have a fee increase March 1, 1990 from \$14 to \$20. Therefore, all fees totaled above will increase by \$6 effective March 1, 1990.

APPENDIX J

Suggested Legislation

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SUMMARY--Requires director of department of human resources to adopt master plan for provision of human services. (BDR 18-248)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to the department of human resources; requiring the director of the department to adopt a master plan for the provision of human services; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. NRS 232.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

232.320 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the director:

(a) Shall appoint, with the consent of the governor, chiefs of the divisions of the department, who are respectively designated as follows:

- (1) The administrator of the aging services division;
- (2) The administrator of the division for review of health resources and costs;
- (3) The administrator of the health division;
- (4) The administrator of the rehabilitation division;
- (5) The state welfare administrator; and
- (6) The administrator of the youth services division.

(b) Shall administer, through the divisions of the department, the provisions of chapters 210, 422 to 427A, inclusive, 432 to 436, inclusive, 439 to 443, inclusive, 446, 447, 449, 450, 458 and 615 of NRS. NRS 444.003 to 444.430, inclusive, 445.015 to 445.038, inclusive, and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the divisions of the department, but is not responsible for the clinical activities of the health division or the professional line activities of the other divisions.

(c) Shall adopt a master plan for the provision of human services in this state. The director shall revise the plan biennially and deliver a copy of the plan to the governor and the legislature at the beginning of each regular session. The plan must:

(1) Identify and assess the plans and programs of the department for the provision of human services, and any duplication of those services by federal, state and local agencies;

(2) Set forth priorities for the provision of those services;

(3) Provide for communication and the coordination of those services between agencies of local government, the state and the Federal Government;

(4) Identify the sources of funding for services provided by the department and the allocation of that funding;

(5) Set forth sufficient information to assist the department in providing those services and in the planning and budgeting for the future provision of those services; and

(6) Contain any other information necessary for the department to communicate effectively with the Federal Government concerning demographic

trends, formulas for the distribution of federal money and any need for the modification of programs administered by the department.

(d) Shall, upon request, provide the director of the department of general services a list of organizations and agencies in this state whose primary purpose is the training and employment of handicapped persons.

[(d)] (e) Has such other powers and duties as are provided by law.

2. The governor shall appoint the administrator of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division.

SUMMARY--Provides for grants to allow children of low-income families to participate in latchkey programs. (BDR 38-250)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

 Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains

 Appropriation.

AN ACT relating to child care; providing for grants to allow children of low-income families to participate in programs for children whose parents are employed after school hours; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 432A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. The bureau shall establish and administer a program to provide monetary grants for children of families with low income to participate in latchkey programs. Before awarding a grant, the bureau must determine that:

(a) The child is a member of a family with low income; and

(b) The cost for the child to participate in a latchkey program will be paid in the following proportions:

(1) One-half by the family of the child;

(2) One-quarter by sources other than the state, excluding the family of the child; and

(3) One-quarter by the grant.

2. As used in this section, "latchkey program" means a program conducted at a public or private school to provide children whose parents are employed during the time the children are not in class with the opportunity to participate in various activities in a supervised and structured environment.

Sec. 2. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the bureau of services for child care of the youth services division of the department of human resources to carry out the provisions of this act:

For the fiscal year 1991-92.....\$200,000

For the fiscal year 1992-93.....\$400,000

2. Any balance of the sums appropriated by subsection 1 remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 and reverts to the state general fund as soon as all payments of money committed have been made.

Sec. 3. This section and section 2 of this act become effective on July 1, 1991.

SUMMARY--Establishes program to provide grants for expansion of Head Start programs.

(BDR 38-276)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains

Appropriation.

AN ACT relating to child care: establishing a program to provide grants for the expansion of Head Start programs; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 432A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. The office of community services shall establish and administer a program to provide monetary grants for the expansion of Head Start programs. The grants must be designed to provide for the admission of all eligible children seeking to enter a Head Start program without extending the time the program is in session. The amount of each grant must be matched by financial support from within the community.

2. *Before awarding a grant pursuant to this section, the office of community services must determine that the recipient is a public agency, or a private organization formed for educational or charitable purposes, which:*

(a) Is operating a Head Start program in this state:

(b) Is capable of expanding that program to accommodate additional children without extending the time the program is in session; and

(c) Possesses such other qualifications as the office of community services deems appropriate.

3. *As used in this section, a "Head Start program" means a program operated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 9831 et seq.*

Sec. 2. NRS 432A.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.070 1. The chief shall:

(a) Establish appropriate administrative units within the bureau;

(b) Appoint such personnel and prescribe their duties as he deems necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the functions of the bureau;

(c) Prepare and submit to the governor, through the director, before September 1 of each even-numbered year for the biennium ending June 30 of that year, reports of activities and expenditures and estimates of sums required to carry out the purposes of [this chapter;] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive;*

(d) Make certification for disbursement of money available for carrying out the purposes of [this chapter;] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive;* and

(e) Take such other action as may be necessary or appropriate for cooperation with public and private agencies and otherwise to carry out the purposes of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

2. The chief may delegate to any officer or employee of the bureau such of his powers and duties as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

Sec. 3. NRS 432A.077 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.077 1. The board shall adopt:

(a) Licensing standards for child care facilities.

(b) Such other regulations as it deems necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

2. The board shall require that the practices and policies of each child care facility provide adequately for the protection of the health and safety and the physical, moral and mental well-being of each child accommodated in the facility.

3. If the board finds that the practices and policies of a child care facility are substantially equivalent to those required by the board in its regulations, it may waive compliance with a particular standard or other regulation by that facility.

Sec. 4. NRS 432A.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.080 The department through the division may make agreements, arrangements or plans to:

1. Cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.* or of any federal statutes

pertaining to child care services and programs , and to this end may adopt such methods of administration as are found by the Federal Government to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such agreements, arrangements or plans; and

2. Comply with such conditions as may be necessary to secure benefits under those federal statutes.

Sec. 5. NRS 432A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.100 1. The state treasurer is designated as custodian of all money received from the Federal Government for carrying out the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, or any agreements, arrangements or plans authorized thereby.

2. The state treasurer shall make disbursements of such money and from all state funds available for the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, upon certification by the designated [official] *officer* of the bureau.

Sec. 6. NRS 232.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

232.320 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the director:

(a) Shall appoint, with the consent of the governor, chiefs of the divisions of the department, who are respectively designated as follows:

- (1) The administrator of the aging services division;
- (2) The administrator of the division for review of health resources and costs;
- (3) The administrator of the health division;
- (4) The administrator of the rehabilitation division;

(5) The state welfare administrator; and

(6) The administrator of the youth services division.

(b) Shall administer, through the divisions of the department, the provisions of chapters 210, 422 to 427A, inclusive, 432 , 432B to 436, inclusive, 439 to 443, inclusive, 446, 447, 449, 450, 458 and 615 of NRS, NRS *432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, 444.003 to 444.430, inclusive, 445.015 to 445.038, inclusive, and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the divisions of the department, but is not responsible for the clinical activities of the health division or the professional line activities of the other divisions.

(c) Shall, upon request, provide the director of the department of general services a list of organizations and agencies in this state whose primary purpose is the training and employment of handicapped persons.

(d) Has such other powers and duties as are provided by law.

2. The governor shall appoint the administrator of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division.

Sec. 7. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the office of community services the sum of \$2,700,000 to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this act.

2. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made by subsection 1 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 1993, and reverts to the state general fund as soon as all payments of money committed have been made.

Sec. 8. This section and section 7 of this act become effective on July 1, 1991.

SUMMARY--Expands duties of bureau of services for child care of youth services division of department of human resources. (BDR 38-277)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains
Appropriation.

AN ACT relating to child care; expanding the duties of the bureau of services for child care of the youth services division of the department of human resources; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. NRS 432A.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.040 The bureau shall:

1. Serve as a clearinghouse for information relating to child care.
2. Assist the director in all matters pertaining to child care services and programs.
3. Develop plans and conduct and arrange for research and demonstration programs in the field of child care.
4. Provide technical assistance and consultation to political subdivisions with respect to programs for child care.

5. Prepare, publish and disseminate educational materials dealing with child care.

6. *Provide educational and technical assistance to licensed child care facilities.*

7. Gather statistics in the field of child care which other federal and state agencies are not collecting.

[7.] 8. Stimulate more effective use of existing resources and available services for child care.

Sec. 2. NRS 432A.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.070 1. The chief shall:

(a) *Act as the state coordinator for child care to carry out the policy established by the board pursuant to NRS 432A.079;*

(b) Establish appropriate administrative units within the bureau;

[(b)] (c) Appoint such personnel and prescribe their duties as he deems necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the functions of the bureau;

[(c)] (d) Prepare and submit to the governor, through the director, before September 1 of each even-numbered year for the biennium ending June 30 of that year, reports of activities and expenditures and estimates of sums required to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

[(d)] (e) Make certification for disbursement of money available for carrying out the purposes of this chapter; and

[(e)] (f) Take such other action as may be necessary or appropriate for cooperation with public and private agencies and otherwise to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

2. The chief may delegate to any officer or employee of the bureau such of his powers and duties as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 3. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the bureau of services for child care of the youth services division of the department of human resources for the purposes set forth in subsection 2:

For the fiscal year 1991-92.....\$150,000

For the fiscal year 1992-93.....\$150,000

2. The bureau of services for child care of the youth services division of the department of human resources may expend the sums appropriated by subsection 1 to:

(a) Expand its educational services in rural areas of Nevada;

(b) Employ a person to provide educational and technical assistance to child care facilities licensed pursuant to NRS 432A.131, 432A.141 or 432A.160, particularly those facilities located in rural areas of Nevada; and

(c) Expand the clerical staff, and the provision of informational and referral services, at its offices in Carson City and Las Vegas.

3. Any balance of the sums appropriated by subsection 1 remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 and reverts to the state general fund as soon as all payments of money committed have been made.

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Sec. 4. This section and section 3 of this act become effective on July 1, 1991.

SUMMARY--Establishes program to provide monetary assistance for working parents to obtain child care. (BDR 38-278)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Contains
Appropriation.

AN ACT relating to child care; establishing a program to provide monetary assistance for working parents to obtain child care; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 432A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. The office of community services shall:

(a) Establish and administer a program to reimburse working parents, in whole or in part, for their cost to obtain child care at child care facilities licensed pursuant to NRS 432A.131, 432A.141 or 432A.160;

(b) Adopt regulations setting forth a sliding scale based upon financial need for the amount of reimbursement, to be provided to parents enrolled in the program; and

(c) Establish and maintain an office with a toll-free telephone number to respond to inquiries concerning the program.

2. The office of community services may provide for the local operation of the program, under its supervision, by a county agency.

3. The office of community services may provide monetary grants to agencies of local governments, and to private entities formed for educational or charitable purposes, for the provision of informational and referral services regarding child care in the community.

Sec. 2. NRS 432A.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.070 1. The chief shall:

(a) Establish appropriate administrative units within the bureau;

(b) Appoint such personnel and prescribe their duties as he deems necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the functions of the bureau;

(c) Prepare and submit to the governor, through the director, before September 1 of each even-numbered year for the biennium ending June 30 of that year, reports of activities and expenditures and estimates of sums required to carry out the purposes of [this chapter;] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive;*

(d) Make certification for disbursement of money available for carrying out the purposes of [this chapter;] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive;* and

(e) Take such other action as may be necessary or appropriate for cooperation with public and private agencies and otherwise to carry out the purposes of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

2. The chief may delegate to any officer or employee of the bureau such of his powers and duties as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

Sec. 3. NRS 432A.077 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.077 1. The board shall adopt:

(a) Licensing standards for child care facilities.

(b) Such other regulations as it deems necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of [this chapter.] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive.*

2. The board shall require that the practices and policies of each child care facility provide adequately for the protection of the health and safety and the physical, moral and mental well-being of each child accommodated in the facility.

3. If the board finds that the practices and policies of a child care facility are substantially equivalent to those required by the board in its regulations, it may waive compliance with a particular standard or other regulation by that facility.

Sec. 4. NRS 432A.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.080 The department through the division may make agreements, arrangements or plans to:

1. Cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, or of any federal statutes pertaining to child care services and programs , and to this end may adopt such methods of administration as are found by the Federal Government to be

necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such agreements, arrangements or plans; and

2. Comply with such conditions as may be necessary to secure benefits under those federal statutes.

Sec. 5. NRS 432A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432A.100 1. The state treasurer is designated as custodian of all money received from the Federal Government for carrying out the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, or any agreements, arrangements or plans authorized thereby.

2. The state treasurer shall make disbursements of such money and from all state funds available for the purposes of [this chapter] *NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive*, upon certification by the designated [official] *officer* of the bureau.

Sec. 6. NRS 232.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

232.320 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the director:

(a) Shall appoint, with the consent of the governor, chiefs of the divisions of the department, who are respectively designated as follows:

- (1) The administrator of the aging services division;
- (2) The administrator of the division for review of health resources and costs;
- (3) The administrator of the health division;
- (4) The administrator of the rehabilitation division;
- (5) The state welfare administrator; and
- (6) The administrator of the youth services division.

(b) Shall administer, through the divisions of the department, the provisions of chapters 210, 422 to 427A, inclusive, 432 , 432B to 436, inclusive, 439 to 443, inclusive, 446, 447, 449, 450, 458 and 615 of NRS, NRS 432A.010 to 432A.310, inclusive, 444.003 to 444.430, inclusive, 445.015 to 445.038, inclusive, and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the divisions of the department, but is not responsible for the clinical activities of the health division or the professional line activities of the other divisions.

(c) Shall, upon request, provide the director of the department of general services a list of organizations and agencies in this state whose primary purpose is the training and employment of handicapped persons.

(d) Has such other powers and duties as are provided by law.

2. The governor shall appoint the administrator of the mental hygiene and mental retardation division.

Sec. 7. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the office of community services to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this act:

For the fiscal year 1991-92.....\$5,000,000

For the fiscal year 1992-93.....\$5,000,000

2. Any balance of the sums appropriated by subsection 1 remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 and reverts to the state general fund as soon as all payments of money committed have been made.

Sec. 8. This section and section 7 of this act become effective on July 1, 1991.

SUMMARY--Urges Congress to increase amount of financial assistance allotted to Head Start programs in Nevada. (BDR R-249)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

JOINT RESOLUTION--Urging Congress to increase the amount of financial assistance allotted to Head Start programs in Nevada.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the Head Start Project of the Federal Government, local Head Start programs are being operated in Nevada to provide comprehensive health, nutritional, educational, social and other services to preschool children from low-income families to assist these children in attaining their full potential; and

WHEREAS, These local Head Start programs rely upon monetary assistance from the Federal Government for the financial support of their operations; and

WHEREAS, The amount of assistance allotted by the Federal Government to Head Start programs in Nevada has not reflected the extraordinary increase in the population of this state; and

WHEREAS, As a result of this disparity, these local Head Start programs have become financially unable to accommodate increasingly larger numbers of eligible children; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE AND OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. JOINTLY. That the Nevada Legislature urges the Congress of the United States to increase the amount of financial assistance allotted to Head Start programs in Nevada; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be prepared and transmitted by to the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon passage and approval.

SUMMARY--Urges employers to adopt strategies to assist their employees with child care.

(BDR R-251)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Urging employers to adopt strategies to assist their employees with child care.

WHEREAS, A major portion of the workforce in Nevada consists of single parents and parents who both work; and

WHEREAS, These parents need to be able to find and retain dependable and affordable child care; and

WHEREAS, These parents must have a sufficient amount of time away from employment to attend personally to some of their children's needs; and

WHEREAS, Employers in this state could reduce their costs of conducting business by adopting available strategies to assist their employees with child care which could reduce the amount of absenteeism and tardiness among their employees; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of such strategies would also increase the employers' ability to recruit and retain valuable employees and enhance the morale of their employees; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE

CONCURRING, That the Nevada Legislature urges the employers of this state to adopt available strategies to assist their employees with child care, such as, providing employees with:

1. Information and assistance in locating and choosing child care;

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2. Flexible policies for time away from employment to attend to children's needs;

3. Cafeteria plans established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 125 to pay for child care; and

4. Financial assistance with the cost of child care.